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YEAR SINCE WARSAW PACT PRAGUE MEETING ASSESSED

LD041730 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 4 Jan 84

["Consistent and Constructive Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Trushin writes:

Last year's political developments have confirmed that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on January 4 and 5, 1983 in Prague (Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia), and the political declaration unanimously adopted by the participants, were events of a major international scope, whose impact continues to be fully felt today. And in fact, today there is no task more important for the peoples than that of preserving peace and ending the arms race, and it is precisely this task that is pivotal to the declaration adopted in Prague.

The aggravation of international tensions, caused by the continuing attempts by the aggressive imperialist circles, above all those of the USA, to break the strategic parity that has developed inthe world, to secure a military advantage for themselves in order to subject the course of world events to their will has confirmed the correctness of the collective conclusion of the participants of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee on the need to counter the designs of the aggressive imperialist circles to edge out socialism, by further strengthening the unity of the socialist community and its economic and defence potential.

The world public has become convinced of the accuracy and depth of the analysis of he causes of the aggravation of the international situation, given by the participants of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. And in fact, unleashed by the U.S. imperialist circles, the new round in the nuclear and conventinal arms race -- and it is this description that can be applied to the deployment in Western Europe, under pressure from the Reagan administration, of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles -- poses a very grave threat to universal peace, and complicates the solution of the urgent economic and social problems faced by individual countries and mankind as a whole.

Where is the way out? The socialist countries see it in countering imperialism's militarist line with a consistent course toward peace, international security and detente. And it was precisely the Prague political declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries that offered a viable alternative to the sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe. The proposal of the socialist states to conclude a treaty on reciprocal non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between states -- participants in the two military-political groupings -- the Warsaw Treaty and NATO remains topical today. All activity of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies on the international scene last year provides convincing proof of their belief in the practical possibility of halting the present dangerous development of events, diverting them into a healthy direction, enhancing mutual trust, and tackling one by one the tasks of limiting and reducing arms, especially nuclear. The peaceloving public has also repeatedly seen for itself that the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies have been and are doing everything possible so that reason could triumph in international relatins.

And on the first anniversary of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states there is a topical ring to the words the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov said in an interview [as received] with the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO: "We have enough goodwill and determination to proceed, step by step, toward strengthening European security and improving the world political atmosphere. We have enough strength to respond to the military threat from imperialism."

ANGOLA REQUESTS UN SESSION ON RSA ACTIONS

LD031816 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] New York 3 Jan TASS -- Angola has requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the issue of South Africa's aggression against that country.

Angola's permanent representative to the United Nations Elisio de Figueiredo told TASS that the scope of South African aggressive operations in the country's southern regions sharply increased over the past two weeks. Many populated localities were subjected to bombing raids and shelling. The Security Council, he stressed, should resolutely demand that Pretoria withdraw its troops from Angola and stop his aggressive war against the Angolan people.

WORLD RELIGIOUS WORKERS MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD042237 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- The working presidium of the 1982 world conference of religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe ended a meeting here today, with the attending representatives of different religions saying they see it as their duty and the duty of all believers to help mankind remove the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The two-day meeting, chaired by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, president of the working presidium, was attended by 35 religious dignitaries professing Buddhism, Judaism, Islam and Christianity from Belgium, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Zimbabwe, India, Cuba, Mongolia, Nicaragua, the USSR, Syria, the United States, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Sri Lanka.

The final communique of the meeting, which was issued to journalists today, reflected religious circles' deep concern at the destinies of peace. It said that the political climate in the world now aroused even greater alarm than before and pointed out dangers flowing from the installment of new American missiles in Western Europe and the related threat of another spiral of the arms race.

The working presidium urged the churches, religious associations and believers in Europe to give every kind of support to the conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, which will be held in Stockholm.

It expressed particular alarm about attempts at militarizing terrestrial space and said it had decided to sponsor a "round-table" meeting in Moscow next April to consider ways of preventing the military uses of outer space and to invite competent theologians and scientists from a number of countries to attend it.

The communique stressed the need to involve peace-making religious forces in vigorous efforts to root out the causes of international tension that threatened world peace. It said that peace, both within individual national communities and among nations, could be lasting only if it rested on justice, which meant an opportunity to lead a worthy life to each person and to the entire humanity -- the crown of creation.

The communique said that the Moscow meeting had passed in an atmosphere of brotherly mutual understanding and cooperation and that its participants were aware of their responsibility for the destinies of peace.

REASONS BEHIND U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP EXAMINED

LD050355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The Pentagon, continuing the expansion of the U.S. naval forces, is planning over the next few years to create 15 carrier strike groups. On top of that, work is being speeded up on modernizing World War vintage battleships such as the "New Jersey," which is at present off the Lebanese coast. This is reported in a UPI correspondent's cable from Washington. My colleague, commentator Nikolay Agayants, will give more details on this. Go ahead please.

[Agayants] An armored naval fist is one of the most weighty arguments of militarists of all shades and a favorite instrument of their aggressive imperialist policies. That is how things were in the past, when Brittania ruled the seas and oceans. That is how things are today, when the latter-day Washington crusaders have been seized by delirious thoughts of world supremacy. It is perfectly true that the U.S. military agency is mainly relying on the development of carrier and submarine fleets. But at the same time, more and more attention is being devoted under the Reagan administration to reactivating and preparing battleships constructed in 1943-44, such as the "Missouri," "Iowa," "Wisconsin" and "New Jersey," which have been laid up for almost 40 years, for naval use. What is the cause of the reversal in the fate of these ships which, it appeared, had been written off for good?

In the opinion of foreign experts, there are at least two of them. First, the unrestrained striving by the U.S. ruling circles to achieve full superiority at sea by hook or by crook. The reactivation of battleships, as U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman has stated, is the most effective way to increase the offensive power of the U.S. Navy. For us, the balance of forces is unacceptable, he stressed. Reactivating and modernizing a battleship, we get a powerful ship at the price of a frigate. Furthermore, it is cheaper and quicker than building a new submarine. Indeed, retaining the high-caliber gun turrets on the dreadnoughts -- that is 406 and 127 mm mountings -- U.S. admirals are equipping them with Tomahawk cruise missiles which significantly strengthens the firepower of their pirate fleets and increases their mobility. I will recall that at the speed of 33 knots the battleship "New Jersey" is capable of sailing 5,000 miles, and at the speed of 17 knots, 15,000 miles.

The second cause, and in my opinion the most important one, is the use of battleships in punitive, gendarme operations, and also for show of force. The U.S. command feels that with their powerful armor and gun-and-missile armament, these ships are best suited for pacifying recalcitrants in any region of the infamous U.S. vital interests. Dependable armor and high combat stability allow them to approach a coast within line of sight in spite of countermeasures from coastal defense means, and their powerful guns and impressive dimensions, according to the thinking of Pentagon strategists, should have a strong psychological effect on the opponent. The first swallow, "New Jersey," has already been tested at work during the dirty war in Vietnam, during which 5,688 heavy-caliber shells were brought down on the patriots' positions and on civilian settlements. However, even the use of this dreadnought in 1968 did not help the U.S. aggressors in their ignominious adventure. In 1969, it was laid up again. Now, as the first one to be modernized, it has been sent to the eastern Mediterranean as part of the 6th Fleet. The "New Jersey's" 16-inch guns rained fire on the tormented Lebanese soil, sowing death and destruction. Such is the peace-making mission of the U.S. battleship.

Evidently, the brass hats at the Pentagon and their inspirers at the White House do not seem to be able to grasp the essence. The will of the people who have risen with arms in hand to defend their freedom and independence cannot be broken by the most modern tanks or fighter-bombers or missiles or battleships.

HARRIMAN ASSAILS 'RECKLESS' REAGAN POLICIES

PM041439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "The United States: A Reckless Policy"]

[Text] New York, 2 Jan -- The prominent U.S. statesman and diplomat Averell Harriman has written an article for THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he accuses the present U.S. Administration of following a policy which is leading toward nuclear catastrophe.

Relations between the United States and the USSR, which are "tenser" than at any time in the past, and the emergent risk of nuclear war, the author writes, are the "ominous result" of Reagan diplomacy.

A. Harriman particularly reproaches the administration for its conduct at the talks on strategic nuclear arms and on strategic [as published] nuclear arms in Europe, which Washington regards as a "rostrum for propaganda and attacks, as a cover for deploying new weapons systems, and as a means of obtaining superiority, not as a way of preserving life on earth." This extremely short-sighted approach, which does not correspond to U.S. security interests, he points out, has made many people doubt the administration's intention of achieving any kind of reasonable agreement. We must make efforts to prevent war and not carry out preparations for it. We must pass on to our children and grandchildren not fear but hope, not a nuclear arms race but nuclear arms control, not the earth's destruction but a safer world.

GLENN CHANCES FOR NOMINATION, POSITIONS VIEWED

PM041455 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 31 December 1983 in its first edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Marathon Around the White House" and the headline "From Space Into Political Orbit" a 1,000-word article by Yu. Abramov discussing John Glenn as a U.S. presidential contender. Abramov describes how Glenn has used his fame as astronaut to launch himself into politics and is now a stronger contender with Mondale for the Democratic nomination, although the presence of a black candidate could take black votes away from Mondale in the North and give Glenn the advantage. Glenn's speeches, Abramov says, are distinguished by "wooliness" and "patriotic phrases," and although he speaks in favor of a "nuclear freeze" and against MX missiles, this may be designed "to gain votes" as he has changed his mind on other issues before. In conclusion, Abramov says that Glenn's line is scarcely distinguishable from Reagan's, which is why he is seen as Reagan's most serious rival, and in his case, too "Hollywood tactics" are being used -- with the release of a move featuring Glenn on the conquest of space.

FUND SHORTAGE HAMPERS JACKSON NOMINATION BID

LD050255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0215 GMT 5 Jan 84

["President or Head of a Monopoly?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Jesse Jackson, the black U.S. presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, has met with serious difficulties with the election campaign having hardly started: The Federal Election Commission has refused him the funds for it. Jackson did not manage to collect enough money, a necessary precondition for receiving a grant.

Therefore, a candidate representing a significant group of voters (blacks comprise over 11 percent of the voters in 17 states and over a half of all voters in California, New York, Texas and Illinois), regardless of how successfully he functions in the international arena or of how important the reforms are that he is proposing within the country in the interest of the people, has no chance of being elected. In accordance with existing U.S. practice, he has to receive subsidies from 20 states totalling no less than $5,000, and in this connection the maximum size of any single contribution must not exceed $250. At first glance, this seems an inconsiderable amount. But this is not so. Jackson cannot count on getting enough funds from the poor blacks, and the moneybags will not give him any, since every such contribution is a kind of visiting card for the representatives of business, who only support the candidate who will pursue a course that benefits them and will zealously defend their interests, thus becoming a kind of shareholder himself.

The more fortunate candidates who receive a federal grant obtain further funds for their electoral campaigns by organizing luncheons and dinners, the tickets for which cost from $500 to $1,000, and similar events. "The founding fathers of the United States would be horrified to learn what has happened to U.S. politics," THE WASHINGTON POST admitted in this connection. "Money is now king in U.S. politics." It is to this king that the present Washington administration bows. One out of 4 of the 100 leading figures in the party, including President Reagan, is a millionaire. The proteges of big capital do not forget whom they represent, and to all intents and purposes get a further redistribution of the national income to benefit the monopolies and the military-industrial complex, with which the U.S. Government is so closely linked.

The U.S. Administration is being called a "government of millionaires for millionaires" more and more often. It is this organ of authority that official propaganda is attempting to present as a model of "democracy" for other countries and peoples! The President in effect is the head of a monopoly which defends only its own interests, ignoring the needs and aspirations of ordinary American voters.

CANDIDATE ASKEW CRITICIZES REAGAN POLICIES

LD032111 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 3 TASS -- Former Florida Governor Reuben Askew, contending the Democratic presidential nomination, criticised the policy of the Reagan administration. He stressed in an interview to the NEW YORK TIMES that the striving of the administration to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, the nonconstructive stand of the U.S. side at the arms control talks and the attempts of Washington to talk to the USSR in the language of diktat sharply aggravated tension in Soviet-U.S. relations. Despite substantial differences between the two powers, Askew said, they can and must coexist peacefully.

The ex-governor spoke in favour of substantial cuts in U.S. military spending and pointed out the need to scrap the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, B-1 strategic bomber and neutron weapons development programs. Askew characterised as erroneous the administration's policy in the Middle East and in Central America.

DEMOCRATS' LAWSUIT CALLS REAGAN ACTIONS 'ILLEGAL'

LD050028 Moscow TASS in English 2345 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 5 TASS -- The lawsuit against President of the United States Reagan was brought by 33 Democratic congressmen.

They qualified as illegal the actions of the head of the present administration who made an attempt to bury a bill that does not suit him, the bill that obliges the U.S. authorities to stop rendering military aid to the Salvadorean regime given the evidence ofits violation of fundamental human rights.

According to the information of the press, some 50 thousand peaceful people were killed in the past three years in Salvador by the military and terroristic gangs. But it seems all these facts do not exist for the Reagan government which seeks to ensure that the pro-American puppets keep the power in Salvador. For the current financial year alone the authorities asked the Congress to allocate 86.3 million dollars for the aid of the Salvadorean regime.

WICK INVOLVED IN TAPE RECORDING 'SCANDAL'

LD042037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] In the United States, a record military budget nas been adopted for the new year. As regards social programs, the program adopted for the new year by the FBI can hardly be numbered among them. It has officially announced that as of the beginning of the year, the volume of dossiers on U.S. citizens will be increased. Information on 34 million suspect Americans is already kept in the Washington headquarters of the FBI. How much more of this sort of information will be stored in the FBI computers in the new year? However, it should be said the FBI is not the only one engaged in compiling all kinds of dossiers in the United States.

In the last few days in Washington the latest, very noisy scandal has broken out in connection with the way Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Informatin Agency, was engaged in, as became clear, the collection of quite unofficial information. As the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported, over a long period of time Wick secretly recorded on a tape recorder telephone conversations with various political and public figures of the United States. One of the main objects of this telephone surveillance was Senator Hatfield who together with Senator Kennedy initiated the Congress resolution in support of a freeze of nuclear arms.

So such actions by the senator are, from Wick's viewpoint, clearly suspect. Now an inquiry into the Wick affair has been started. However, it is noteworthy that it has been entrusted to the presidential legal consultant, Fielding, who is himself involved in the scandal connected with the notorious new Watergate, the stealing of material belonging to former President Carter during the last election campaign by Reagan's people. Thus, it is difficult to expect that Fielding will expose Wick as they are both from the same stable and, moreover, old friends of Reagan. Whatever the case, the deputy press secretary of the White House hastened to announce that, I quote "the President retains full trust in Wick."

THAYER RESIGNS FROM DEFENSE POST OVER STOCK DEALS

LD050942 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 5 TASS -- U.S. First Deputy Secretary of Defence Paul Thayer has resigned. Although, as the White House said, President Reagan received the resignation with "deep regret", it is clear that the administration was only too glad to get rid of that hapless figure, who is responsible for a political row. As has been reported, Thayer was exposed of machinations with securities and other unlawful operations in the stock market.

The scandal could be, perhaps, hushed up, as the present U.S. Administration has enough experience in this. But the case of the defence deputy secretary was a special one. As many observers are convinced, it threatened a considerable complication of relations between the White House and the Pentagon, on the one hand, and the Congress, on the other. These relations are already strained as a result of the opposition to U.S. military adventures abroad, which is growing on the Capitol Hill.

U.S. USES FOREIGN AID FOR 'POLITICAL INTERESTS'

LD040317 Moscow in English in North America 2300 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] The American military and economic aid to the developing countries is expected to reach a record high level this year, $11 billion. As President Reagan has declared, the United States always wished and will be wishing in the future to consolidate the economies of the developing countries and expand their opportunities. (Aleksandr Kluyev) elaborates.

A country with a national budget exceeding $500 billion is undoubtedly capable of rendering economic and financial assistance, but as before the main criterion for determining the amount of such aid is the home and foreign policy of the recipient country. In this context Israel, whom the United States describes as its strategic ally in the Middle East, will top the list of the American aid recipients this year. It will get $2.6 billion worth of American aid, The assistance for military purposes will account for about two-thirds of this sum.

Bigger aid will go to the military dictatorships in Chile and Pakistan. Considerable sums will be channelled to El Salvador and Honduras. The first will get American aid to prop up the government there which presently is losing control over the country, and the second will get money in order to support armed forces that are preparing for an invasion of Nicaragua. Financial support to dictatorial regimes is given as aid meant for the development of democracy. As for such countries as, say, Nicaragua, any aid is denied althogether under a new legislation. Zimbabwe will get only half of what it expected to get from the United States just because it voted several times for United Nations resolutions critical of the United States.

The United States took a decision to withdraw from UNESCO and stop financing it just because it met there frequent opposition by developing countries and also because it disagrees with the desire of the developing countries to set up their own information agencies independent of the existing ones. Allocations for the program Food for Peace accounts for a considerable part of economic aid allocations approved by the Congress, but it should be remembered that since 1977 this program has been taken over by the National Security Council. Tom Wicker wrote at the time in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the humanitarian aid is designed to serve politial aims. This means that the countries where the United States seeks to gain political advantage will get much more, though in none of these countries is the threat of hunger very acute. Food programs have lately been serving similar aims. Last year the press commented on the so-called Kirkpatrick plan, a White House document which recommends that the food aid be used as an effective means of pressure on younger states.

So in rendering assistance to other countries, the United States looks to its own political, military, and economic interests. Humanitarian principles the administration talks so much about are in reality of a considerably lesser value to it.

NAKASONE CLAIMS USSR SS-20'S 'THREAT TO ASIA'

PM041351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Distorting Reality"]

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Dec -- Japan's Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has spoken in favor of further strengthening allied ties with the United States claiming that he is guided primarily by Japan's national interests. This statement by the re-elected head of government was made despite the fact that the recent parliamentary elections showed the Japanese public's negative attitude toward the policy aimed at turning Japan into a support base for militiarism and toward plans for the country's "Natoization."

Washington's policy, which is being forced on Tokyo and is supported by the present Japanese Government, is fraught with grave consequences for Japan's national interests. The prime minister, however, in his first government statement after taking office outlining the cabinet positions on domestic and foreign policy questions, again spoke in support of the White House course of siting U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. He furthermore declared that Japan could cooperate with the United States in the political sphere. Distorting the real state of affairs, Nakasone claimed the existence of some kind of threat to Asia and to Japan in particular from Soviet SS-20 missiles. At the same time, he kept silent about the fact that the U.S. nuclear missiles sited in the seas adjacent to Japan and in the Philippines and Micronesia pose a threat not only to the Soviet Union but also to the entire Far East and threaten Japanese interests in that part of Asia.

As regards Japanese-Soviet relations, the prime minister declared that his country must "maintain a dialogue with a most difficult partner," as he described the Soviet Union. Proceeding from this, in Nakasone's words, Japan is striving to resume such a dialogue. He attempted at the same time to present matters as if some intractable problems exist in Japanese-Soviet relations. He included among such problems the totally unjustified territorial claims by Tokyo on several islands belonging to the USSR, a question that was resolved a long time ago.

At the same time, the prime minister claimed that he is striving to utilize any opportunity to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union while evading an answer to the question of whether the Japanese Government has any plans to improve relations with the USSR.

Among other issues, the head of the Japanese Government mentioned differences with the United States concerning imports of U.S. agricultural products into Japan and said that this problem is being solved personally by him and Reagan in, as he said, "a quiet way." This can only be interpreted to mean that Washington is trying to damp down the worsening Japanese-U.S. trade and economic differences. Nakasone's statement makes it clear that the new Japanese Government is adopting similar positions.

'PLANS' FOR U.S. 'NUCLEAR ARSENALS' IN JAPAN

LD041214 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 4 TASS -- Staffs of the U.S. Armed Forces have worked out detailed plans of using the nuclear weapons off the Japanese territory, AKAHATA writes today, quoting the prominent U.S. military expert, director of the Institute on Disarmament and Nuclear Weapons Problems William Atkin.

According to W. Atkin, practically all the military facilities of the Pentagon on Japanese soil are getting prepared for global or regional conflicts with the utilisation of mass destruction weapons. The basis of Yokoto, Kadena and Ishami -- the site of stations for transmitting orders to strategic bombers and nuclear submarines -- play the key part in Washington's plans in the Pacific connected with the utilisation of nuclear weapons.

Diplomats and politicians of the two countries more than once cited irrefutable facts proving the illegal delivery to the Japanese territory of U.S. nuclear weapons, despite groundless assurances of Tokyo to the effect that it closely adheres to the officially accepted policy which prohibits the delivery to Japan of mass destruction means. The press underlines that in case of an "emergency situation" the nuclear arsenals existing in Japan can be quickly replenished from the U.S. bases in Guam, South Korea and the Hawaiian Islands.

The armed forces of Japan have been drawn in the implementation of Washington's aggressive plans ever more actively of late. Specifically, last year in Hokkaido the ground forces of the two countries perfected joint operations in conditions of a combined utilisation of mass destruction weapons.

According to results of the public opinion poll carried out by the newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the Japanese are getting ever more anxious over the turning of their country into a U.S. nuclear place d'armes. The overwhelming majority of the polled demanded that effective measures be taken to maintain a nuclear-free status of their country and said that they did not believe the government's statements to the effect that there are no mass destruction weapons on U.S. military bases.

PLANS SET FOR U.S.-S. KOREA 'TEAM SPIRIT-84'

LD051037 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 5 TASS -- The American units of the Marines stationed on the Japanese isles will be sent early in February to the south of the Korean Peninsula for participation in the large-scale American-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" exercises. As representatives of the U.S. Military Command in Japan said today, the Pentagon is to send 8,700 Marines from Okinawa and the U.S. Iwakuni Base (Yamaguchi Prefecture) for the exercises to be held from February 1 to mid-April. Taking part in the "Team Spirit-84" exercises will be also "F-15" fighters, early detection and warning aircraft "E03A" and tanker planes "KC-135" from the Kadena Air Force Base (Okinawa).

More than 200 thousand men and officers of the Armed Forces of the USA and the Seoul puppet regime are to take part in the exercises which are held annually.

BANGLADESH 'STRUGGLE' SEEN ENTERING 'NEW STAGE'

PM041429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Bangladesh: The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] Delhi -- Bangladesh's opposition parties have called on the country's population to begin a national strike 4 January whose aim is to remove the military regime and restore democracy in the country.

The alliance of 15 opposition parties led by the Awami League Party of Bangladesh headed by Hasina Wajed, daughter of President Mujibur Rahman who was killed during the military coup, had previously presented to the military regime the conditions under which it would agree to cease its struggle -- namely, the holding of parliamentary elections before the presidential elections, the release of all political prisoners, the lifting of the ban on the activity of political parties, and a guarantee of press freedom. The time limit for the government to examine these conditions expired 26 December. The talks held between the opposition and Home Affairs Minister Major General A.M. Siddique have come to nothing. The struggle has entered a new phase.

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR TO USSR LEAVES MOSCOW

PM031249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] Mirza Rashid Ahmad, Bangladesh's ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 1 January.

DRA FORCES DEAL 'RESOLUTE REBUFF' TO 'BANDITS'

PM041428 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Cherkudinov report: "Dollars and Bullets Are Powerless"]

[Excerpts] For the sixth year the U.S. Administration and its allies are continuing the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Washington has established contacts with the Afghan counterrevolution and is giving it broad military and financial aid. In camps on Pakistan's territory, Pentagon instructors train bandits and saboteurs who are then sent into Afghanistan. U.S. interference has been particularly stepped up during the Reagan administration's term of office. In August and September of this year alone, the republic's security forces arrested around 900 bandits.

On 28 December tens of thousands of Kabul residents went out onto the streets to take part in a protest demonstration against the U.S. Administration's imperial course.

The Kabul demonstration is a characteristic feature of life in Afghanistan today. The political and social activity of the Afghan people is steadfastly increasing. Thus, the ranks of the PDPA increased to 100,000 people this year. The Democratic Youth Organization unites 136,000 young men and women in its ranks.

The armed groupings of members of social organizations and the local population and groups of civil defense at the country's enterprises and institutions play an increasingly big role in defending the gains of the national democratic revolution. They are dealing a resolute rebuff to the gangs of basmachis who infiltrating from the territory of bordering states.

AFGHANISTAN MARKS PDPA'S 19TH ANNIVERSARY

PM041150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov: "Important Date"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Dec -- The DRA working people are marking with new labor achievements the 19th anniversary of the foundation of the PDPA, the acknowledged vanguard of the Afghan working people which is confidently leading the country along the path of building a new life.

In honor of the anniversary, construction workers at the Konar thermoelectric power station have assembled ahead of schedule a second turbine, which will supply power to the city of Asadabad. Workers at the (Spinzar) industrial company in Qonduz Province contributed a day of voluntary labor. The 260,000 afghanis that were collected have been remitted as a donation to party funds.

A report-back campaign, timed to coincide with the anniversary of the party's foundation, is currently underway in the PDPA's primary organizations. According to reports published by the PDPA Central Committee organ HAQIQAT-E ENQELABE SAWR, party members in Herat, Paktia, Balkh, Nangarhar, Parvan, and Qonduz Provinces have discussed the results of past work and the tasks stemming from PDPA Central Committee Plenum decisions.

A frank and principled discussion is taking placed at the report-back meetings and conference about ways to increase the efficiency of social production and strengthen revolutionary and labor discipline. The expansion of the party's influence among the masses and the consolidation of its ties with the working people are being noted with satisfaction. Since the April revolution the number of PDPA members has increased fivefold and its ranks now number over 100,000 members.

During the report-back campaign PDPA members are noting the vast significance of studying the very rich experience of the CPSU and the constant strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

ANNIVEPSARY OF PRK FOUNDING COMMEMORATED

LD051127 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 5 Jan 84

["Kampuchea: Irreversible Change" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- Tass political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is celebrating the fifth anniversary of its founding. January 7 has become the national holiday of the Kampuchean people. On that red-letter day five years ago the bloody Pol Pot regime, which once plunged Kampuchea into a terrible tragedy, was overthrown. A new life dawned over the ancient towers of Angkor.

The Kampuchean people went through grim trials. As a result of the United States aggression in the late sixties-early seventies nearly one million Kampucheans were killed, wounded or disabled. The country's vast territories have been turned into a "scorched earth zone."

The genocide regime imposed by the Pol Pot butchers destroyed even what was left after the barbarous American bombing raids. The Pol Pot butchers killed nearly three million people, brutually exterminated almost all physicians, teachers and other intellectuals.

The legacy of those years was truly horrible. The people's power had to start from scratch, such were the results of the Pol Pot rule of terror and lawlessness. Over the past five years the Kampuchean people have scored signal successes in building a new life, which is added proof that the Kampucheans embarked on the right track, this is also evidence of the depth and effectiveness of the socio-economic transformations carried out in the country. The tremendous creative effort by the working people has been headed by their glorious vanguard -- the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The fourth party congress put forward a far reaching programme for building the fundamentals of the socialist society.

The people's power has scored signal successes in all fields of life. New mills and factories are put into operation, agricultural output and living standards of the people are on a rise.

Nearly two million are learning at various educational establishments, which is the largest ever number of learners on Kampuchea. The population displays high political activeness, an evidence of which are the congresses of the Federation of Trade Unions and the Association of Revolutionary Youth, the conferences of intellectuals and of religious circles. The gains of the people are legislatively sealed in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

These successes have been scored under the conditions of incessent hostile intrigues of the imperialist and neo-colonialist forces against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the flouting of its legitimate right to be represented at the U.N., open support for the Pol Pot and other counterrevolutionary gangs.

While actively working together with Vietnam and Laos for a constructive dialogue with the neighbour South East Asian countries, People's Kampuchea is making a weighty contribution to the cause of peace and stability in the region.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON ANDROPOV ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PM042050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "In the Struggle for Peace and Communism" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Prague, 4 Jan -- The life of a revolutionary, a Communist, is THE LIFE OF A FIGHTER, IT IS FILLED WITH A TIRELESS STRUGGLE, SOMETIMES A VERY HARD ONE, FOR A BETTER LIFE FOR PEOPLE, FOR SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM, FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS. SUCH IS THE LIFE OF YURIY VLADIMIROVICH ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET WRITES RUDE PRAVO.

THIS IS INDICATED BY A COLLECTION OF HIS ARTICLES AND SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN CZECH LANGUAGE TRANSLATION BY THE SVOBODA PUBLISHING HOUSE AND ALSO IN SLOVAK LANGUAGE TRANSLATION BY THE PUBLISHING HOUSE PRAVDA. THE BOOK INCLUDES SPEECHES AND ARTICLES FROM A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 40 YEARS FROM 1942 TO SEPTEMBER 1983.

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEIR AUTHOR WAS A KOMSOMOL LEADER OR A WORKER IN THE APPARATUS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, A DIPLOMAT OR CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF STATE SECURITY OF THE USSR OR SUBSEQUENTLY GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HIS SPEECHES AND ARTICLES REVEALED NOT ONLY THE SUBSTANCE OF THE DAILY ACTIVITY IN WHICH HE WAS ENGAGED BUT ALSO REFLECTED THE CONSTANT STRUGGLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY OF THE LENINIST PARTY, FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE DECISIONS OF ITS CONGRESSES AND THE PLENUMS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. They reflected the multisided activity of the CPSU to cohere the unity of the entire people and of all its forces in the struggle against the Nazi aggressor, for post war restoration, for the development of the Soviet economy and culture, for the strengthening of peace, for the development of the material and spiritual wealth of the Soviet people.

The contribution of Yu. V. Andropov to the work of the CPSU, the activity of party and state organs is multifaceted.

The Soviet people and progressive people throughout the world see in him a politician and state figure who consistently implements and further elaborates the peaceful program of the 26th Congress of the CPSU; an inspirer and champion of Leninist foreign policy who raises aloft the prestige of the Soviet Union in the eyes of all of progressive mankind. This policy is profoundly linked with the fate of the first socialist country. Starting from the first days of its existence, from the famous Leninist decree on peace, it reflects the very essence of socialism.

Characteristic of the speeches of Comrade Andropov is a realistic approach to evaluating international relations and also a principled approach to evaluating the results of the construction of communism in the Soviet Union. They reflect his capacity for thinking things through and suggesting new tasks in accordance with the requirements of the further development of Soviet society.

His speeches are imbued with historic optimism, respect and faith in the working person as well as in the strength of real socialism and of the entire international communist and workers' movement.

The activity of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is highly diversified, RUDE PRAVO continues, but one area in this activity occupies a special place. That is the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, the struggle for lasting peace, for a world without wars and without the arms race.

The policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the policy of peace.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has repeatedly stressed that the most important thing in Leninist teaching about war and peace is the idea of the organic link between peace and socialism. It arises from the fact that a new society does not need war, that war is in contradiction with all its interests and ideals.

Today, when the question of war and peace has become a life and death question for entire peoples and for human civilization itself, this Leninist idea acquires a special topicality.

Our policy, say Soviet communists, is a policy of peace, RUDE PRAVO goes on to emphasize. However, this does not mean that we will permit the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries to be taken unawares by a new nuclear threat. The retaliatory measures now being implemented have been dictated by the vital security interests of the USSR and its allies. They have been necessitated by the strengthening of general security. The point of these measures is to deny the adventurists from across the ocean the opportunity to inflict a first strike in the hope that by doing so they will succeed in winning a "limited" nuclear war.

It is a matter, RUDE PRAVO writes, of averting a global nuclear conflict threatening all states and peoples without exception. This is fully in accordance with the peaceful principles of Leninist policy. The specific steps of Soviet foreign policy proceed from a profound conviction in the victory of social progress, and in the victory of the forces of peace over the forces of war and reaction.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Andropov personally, are focusing great attention in the development of the national economy which ensures the country's defense capability and is a precondition for the constant enhancement of the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people. This is reflected in the book of speeches and articles by Yu.V. Andropov, which is under review. At the centre of its attention are, first and foremost, the tasks connected with a growth in the effectiveness and quality of labor.

In many of the articles and speeches contained in the book Comrade Andropov deals with problems of the development of socialist democracy, the work of the party, the soviets, trade unions and other public organizations. In doing so he brings to the forefront Lenin's idea that the political leadership of a socialist society, irrespective of its form, should always reflect the vital interests of the working people, be supported by a broad social base and on many-sided class alliances and attract all progressive and upright forces of society to the process of socialist change.

A developed socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union, RUDE PRAVO continues. This means that such a stage of maturity of society has been attained that in all fields of life the advantages of socialism are manifest. A high level of socialist democratism is an organic part of these social relations. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the most experienced detachment of the international communist movement, is the inspiration and the organizer of the progress of Soviet society and its leading force and vanguard. As Soviet communists resolve increasingly complex tasks of communist construction, the role of the party will grow further. This will on no account lead to a restriction, but on the contrary to a still more profound and high level of socialist democracy.

In conclusion, RUDE PRAVO writes that every book tells something about its author. The selected speeches and articles of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov vividly reveal his personality, his human qualities and political art, his capabilities as an organizer and his theoretical thoughts, and his principled, but, at the same time, sensitive approach to people.

The collection of his articles provides our reader with an immense wealth of knowledge and experience which will find practical embodiment in the conditions of our society, in the name of the perfection and development of Czechoslovakia's socialist economy, culture and other fields of our life. Familiarity with this book is useful and topical to the highest degree. It is imbued with confidence and profound conviction in the strength and invincibility of social progress.

FURTHER ON GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH FISCHER

'Comradely' Talks Held

LD042101 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- Talks between Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), who is visiting in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government, were held in Moscow today in a comradely and cordial atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Oskar Fischer. There was an exchange of speeches at the luncheon.

Touching upon the state of affairs in Europe, "which continues to serve as if the barometer of the world political weather", Andrey Gromyko pointed out that "the situation here has become sharply aggravated in connection with the fact that the USA has started deploying its new missiles in the territories of a number of NATO countries and has thereby frustrated the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons". The speaker emphasized that the principled assessment of the obtaining situation as well as the Soviet Union's programme of actions for the future have been set out in their entirely in Yuriy Andropov's statement dated November 24, 1983.

Andrey Gromyko noted that both the USA and the NATO countries which have provided their territories for deployment of the U.S. missiles are now trying to reassure the peoples of Western Europe. They are trying to create the impression that nothing special has happened, and are urging the USSR to resume the talks in Geneva. "It is difficult to say what more is there in those statements: duplicity or endeavours to mislead people by means of propagandistic stuff. On the whole, there is a good deal of both in those statements," the Soviet minister said.

Having stressed that the USSR has always shown good will and determination to struggle for the relaxation of tension, for the curbing of the arms race and for peaceful coexistence, Andrey Gromyko at the same time stated "let no one expect that the USSR and other socialist states will start playing up to those who try through dovelike phraseology to cover up actions which are of diametrically opposed nature".

"To continue the talks after the USA started deploying its nuclear-missile weapons, i.e. in the conditions when they would serve only as a cover for NATO's arms build-up plans, would mean to make for the deception of the peoples. The Soviet Union would not allow itself to be drawn into this game.

"It will be quite thing if a realistic approach to security matters prevails on the part of NATO countries, and if they show readiness to revert to the state of affairs which had existed prior to the start of the deployment of missiles, and I repeat it -- prior to the start of their deployment. In that case the Soviet Union, too, will also be ready to do that."

"If the NATO states are really interested in easing the dangerous tensions, then why wouldn't they embark on a practical examination of the socialist countries' proposals on concluding between the Warsaw Treaty participants and those of the North Atlantic alliance a treaty on reciprocal non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relatins?" the Soviet minister said.

In conclusion Andrey Gromyko dwelt on issues of the conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, to open in Stockholm soon. "At that conference too, the Soviet Union, the GDR together with the other fraternal countries will defend their peaceloving foreign policy course," he stressed. "We are firmly resolved to work at the conference for agreements that would really serve strengthening the foundations of peace on the continent."

Oskar Fischer made a reply speech at the luncheon. He said that the GDR fully supports the November 24, 1983, statement by Yuriy Andropov. The GDR, Oskar Fischer stressed, is a reliable link in the Warsaw Treaty organisation, doing everything possible to avert the danger of a nuclear war.

"To adopt a responsible approach to politics with a view to improving the international situation means to work for concluding a treaty on reciprocal non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO countries, as well as agreements on preventing surprise attack, as has been proposed by the Soviet Union", Oskar Fischer said. "The GDR will continue, together with the Soviet Union and our other socialist allies, to spare no effort in working for the implementation of the peaceful strategy of socialism."

Gromyko Speech To Fischer

PM051047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report entitled "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Unity" on a speech by Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a 4 January Kremlin luncheon given in Fischer's honor.]

[Text] Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko siad: Above all I should like to welcome you, Comrade Minister, and the comrades accompanying you to Moscow once again.

Our meeting today takes place at the beginning of a very significant year in the life of the people of the GDR. The first workers' and peasants' state on German soil will celebrate this year 35 years of existence, which will become a shared celebration for the whole socialist community.

The birth of the GDR was an event of truly historic significance. It became an important factor in the transformation of the political situation in the center of Europe toward peace.

Since the first day of its existence, the GDR and the USSR have been bound by ties of fraternal friendship, mutual respect and trust. The cooperation between our countries, which is based on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is constantly being improved and enriched. We work together closely and efficiently in the sphere of socialist development as well as in foreign affairs.

Our talks today passed off in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding, and confirmed the unity of views on all the issues discussed. Understandably enough, our talks concentrated on the prospects for the future development of bilateral relations and current problems of international life, which today is characterized by dangerous tensions.

It is well known where the cause of these tensions lies. It is in the militaristic policy of Washington, which is striving to achieve a dominant position in the world, above all in the military sphere, in order to try to impose its will on other peoples.

Washington has proclaimed a "crusade" not only against the socialist countries. It would like to make brutal force and an order which is acceptable to the aggressive circles in the United States into the sole measure of law in international relations. These circles are heavily intoxicated with chauvinism, which prevents them from soberly assessing the danger of the policy of the U.S. Administration.

As soon as a people in any region of the world takes the path of national and social liberation, Washington mobilizes against those people all means of political and economic pressure, and sometimes it also uses Marines, warships and planes. And all this is covered up by the hypocritical talk about the need for the defense of American "vital interests", which, if one follows Washington's logic, include almost the entire planet.

The degree of cynicism this policy of aggression and of state terrorism has taken on is shown by the predatory attack by the United States against little Grenada, its aggression in Lebanon and the undeclared war against Nicaragua. If one adds to this the White House's active approval of Israel's expansionist plans in the Near East in general, the encouragement for the armed actions by racist Pretoria against Angola and other African states, and the stepping-up of military preparations in Asia and the Far East, it becomes clear how much explosive material is collecting in the world because of the fault of those who put their superpower ambitions above the norms of international law that have proved themselves over centuries.

Particular attention should be paid to the situation in Europe, which continues to be a kind of barometer of political world climate and whose response to the questions of war and peace is to a great extent decisive. The situation there has sharpened drastically as a result of the fact that the United States has started the deployment of its new missiles on the territory of a series of NATO states and has thus brought about the failure of the Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons.

The principled assessment of the situation that has come about and the Soviet Unions action program for the future are laid down comprehensively in the statement by Yuriy Andropov of 24 November 1983. The determination of the Soviet leadership expressed there to give a suitable answer to the adventurous policy of the United States has met with understanding and support not only among our friends in the socialist states but also in broad circles of the public in other countries.

I would like to stress once again: those politicians who harbor the illusions that the United States and NATO can achieve superiority over the socialist community by stationing the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe are far, very far, from reality. The Soviet Union, the GDR and other fraternal countries will not allow that. They will take the necessary measures to maintain the existing military balance.

Now the White House, and also the governments of the FRG and other NATO countries that have made their territories available for the stationing of American missiles and have therefore jointly with the United States assumed a heavy responsibility for unleashing a new dangerous round of the arms race on the European Continent, are attempting to pacify the peoples of West Europe who are disturbed by such a development. It is maintained that nothing terrible has happened and that neither East-West relations nor European security would be damaged by Pershings and cruise missiles. And at the same time appeals are made to the Soviet Union to resume the negotiations in Geneva, despite the stationing of American missiles.

It is difficult to say what these statements contain more: hypocrisy or the striving to mislead people with propagandist narcotics. Both are there to excess.

The Soviet Union is not lacking in good will or in determination to struggle to curb the arms race, to reduce international tensions and for peaceful coexistence among states with different social orders. It will continue to do so with undiminished energy. This was clearly reflected at the CPSU Central Committee meeting in December and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

However, no one should bank on the Soviet Union and the socialist states playing into the hands of those who attempt to use peace-loving phraseology to cover up actions of the very opposite nature. Continuing the negotiations after the United States had begun the stationing of its nuclear missiles, which is to say, under conditions where they would only serve as cover for NATO's plans for building up armaments, would mean aiding the deception of the peoples. The Soviet Union will not allow itself to be mixed up in this game.

It is another matter if a realistic approach to security issues prevails on the part of the NATO countries and they display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment -- I repeat -- before the start of their deployment. In that case, the Soviet Union will be prepared to do the same.

If we turn to Lenin's thoughts we can say with his words, even today, that mankind does not need general talk and high-sounding avowals of peace, but clear, concrete solutions and measures aimed at averting the danger of war. If the U.S. Administration really does not want a nuclear conflict, why does it then refuse to pledge, as the Soviet Union has done, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? The peoples will judge the intentions of the U.S. Government by the answer it gives to this simple and unambiguous question.

If the NATO states are really interested in reducing the dangerous tensions, why do they not then begin a practical examination of the proposal of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of the North Atlantic Treaty? Why should these states not agree to the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- as proposed by the socialist states?

One could add to this list of questions addressed to the United States and some other NATO countries. But even the questions cited suffice for one to recognize whose avowal of peace accords with the vital interests of the peoples, who in reality is fighting for the supreme right of man, the right to life.

The results of the latest UN General Assembly session are more than convincing in this respect. The participants in the session agreed by an overwhelming majority with the declaration on the condemnation of nuclear war, the resolution on a freeze on nuclear armaments and on the prevention of an arms race in space, which were prepared on the initiative and with the active participation of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Only the United States and its closest allies dissented.

The results of this vote once again showed clearly, as if by a searchlight beam, which policy accords with the people's vital interests, and which is alien to those interests. This fills us all with confidence that human reason will triumph in the end and that the danger that threatens the world will be removed.

To conclude, a few words about the conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe that is to begin shortly in Stockholm. The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal states will defend their peace-loving foreign policy course at this conference. We have the firm intention of reaching agreements at this conference that will truly serve to strengthen the basis for peace on the continent.

Fischer Speech to Gromyko

PM051048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report entitled "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Unity" on GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's speech addressed to Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, foreign affairs minister and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at a 4 January Kremlin luncheon given in Fischer's honor]

[Text] In his reply speech, O. Fischer said: At the start of 1984, the 35th year since the founding of the GDR, we again have the opportunity of discussing and agreeing our approach in the international arena. Our meeting took place, as always, in the spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Only a few months have passed since your stay in the capital of the GDR, honored Andrey Andreyevich, but they impressively reflect the untiring efforts of the fraternal socialist countries to remove the danger of a nuclear war conjured up by imperialism, and to secure peace.

The United States, supported by the most aggressive circles of NATO, particularly the FRG, have however, in cynical disregard of the wish of mankind, begun stationing nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe. By agreeing to the stationing of the new American missiles, the FRG Government seriously damages the European system of treaties, including the treaty on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The course of detente laid down in the treaty system is now, contrary to all reason, to be replaced by a new round of the arms race, as a result of which Europe faces the danger of becoming a fuse for a nuclear inferno. The barbaric acts of aggression by the United States against small sovereign Grenada and in Lebanon show how unceremoniously Washington intends to treat the peoples when the Pentagon considers itself superior. For that reason, the GDR fully and completely supports the significant statement made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, on 24 November 1983 in the name of the Soviet people.

It reflects the Soviet Union's firm determination to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to secure a lasting peace.

As a reliable alliance partner in the Warsaw Pact Organization our republic does everything necessary to avert the danger of nuclear war. Our state and its citizens summon up all their strength to strengthen socialism and to secure and defend peace. In this critical phase of international development, the peoples couple with the power and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community -- as the main factor for security and stability in the world -- the hope and the certainty that a halt can be put to the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms drive.

Side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR, in accordance with the decisions of the seventh SED Central Committee plenum, devotes all its efforts to strengthening the socialist community and its economic and defense potential, strengthening its unity and cohesion, and coordinating still more closely its actions in the international arena. The decisions of the recently ended December meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet make clear what great efforts the CPSU and the Soviet people are undertaking in order to be able to fulfill its peaceful plans, which serve to benefit man.

The people of the GDR are at once happy and proud to be united forever in firm friendship with the country of Lenin. This is the legacy of the struggle of German Communists, led by Ernst Thaelmann, against fascism and war. This is the result of the unforgotten deeds by which the Red Army liberated our people from fascism and made possible a new peaceful life.

As Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR Peoples' Chamber said at the ceremony to mark the KPD's 65th founding anniversary: "It is part of the honor of German communists that no anti-Sovietism, nor revisionism nor opportunism can split them from their Soviet comrades."

We work together purposefully to realize the far-reaching decisions reached by the general secretaries of our two parties, Comrades Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov, in May last year aimed at further deepening our fraternal alliance. "The closer we link the intellectual and material potentials of our countries," said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in his new year message to the Republic's people, "the more successfully we will be able to resolve the crucial tasks facing us."

Dear comrades, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR strongly supports pursuing the struggle with new efforts against the danger of war and against the imperialist course of inflaming tensions and the unrestrained arms race. Responsible policy today means supporting a reduction of military confrontation and making relations between the states politically predictable once again. What has been laboriously achieved in Europe in the creation of peaceful, mutually beneficial relations between states must be preserved. Indeed, in the interest of peaceful cooperation between the peoples, it should be developed step by step. The GDR will be guided by this conviction at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament.

Responsible policy to improve the international situation means supporting the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO, and also supporting agreements to prevent a surprise attack, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

In the future too, the GDR will spare no effort in realizing the peace strategy of socialist allies.

Fischer Departure

LD041607 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), left Moscow for home today. He visited here at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Talks were held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Oskar Fischer. During the talks the sides exchanged views on further development of fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR, and discussed some topical international matters of mutual interest, particularly those concerning security in Europe.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETING IN POLAND VIEWED

PM041047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto Warsaw dispatch under the rubric "New Year Cards": "The New Year Trees Have Been Lit Up"]

[Excerpts] As soon as dusk falls over Warsaw, the multicolored lights on festive New Year trees are lit up in numerous cafes, store windows, and houses.

The kaleidoscope of recent reports is variegated. In the press there are reports about the fulfillment of production plans. The Poles read the scant lines attentively, trying to discern behind them what the future holds. According to the local press, the year's results in the country's national economy are expected to be better than was envisaged. This is the result of hard work by hundreds and thousands of labor collectives and of their support for the program elaborated by the PZPR with the aim of leading the country out of the crisis.

During the last days of 1983 the 40th anniversary of the National People's Council -- People's Poland first parliament -- was widely marked throughout the country. Its first session was held 31 December 1943 at a secret address in a quiet Warsaw street which today bears the name National People's Council Street. And it happened like this. Nineteen people gathered around a New Year tree. The session was opened by Boleslaw Bierut. The meeting participants took an oath to struggle for a free, independent, and democratic Poland.

The National People's Council defined important principal directions of the country's postwar development which included legal steps of such fundamental importance for Poland's future as the nationalization of industry, the principles of a planned economy, and others.

There are many year-end reports providing evidence of people's normal, harmonious lives filled with work, hopes, and cares. Among these reports I must note the Polish public's actions in defense of peace. At meetings and in resolutions adopted by labor collectives a resolute protest is being expressed against the beginning of the siting in Europe of new U.S. first strike missiles which directly threaten European security and peace.

This is also that Tadeusz Jurdziak, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee at the Pokoj metallurgical plant in Silesia, spoke to me about during our recent meeting there. He has worked there for 33 years. He comes from a long line of workers. His father, grandfather, and great grandfather worked at the same plant. Tadeusz has brought up five children.

"'Pokoj' means 'peace'," he says. "We workers favor peace. It is the first precondition for a tranquil life and normal work. But we also know: it is necessary to be strong to prevent the imperialists from realizing their plans. For this reason we understand and support the defensive measures which are being taken by the Warsaw Pact member states. We see our duty in working tirelessly for the benefit of socialism."

The party committee secretary and other people with whom I spoke noted that Poland is steadily overcoming the crisis and that positive trends are visible everywhere. However, it is impossible not to see the still existing difficulties which must be overcome through hard work and a single-minded struggle against those who are trying to hamper the building of the new life.

...The New Year trees are lit up. The country is welcoming 1984 with normal work. It is the year of the 40th anniversary of socialist People's Poland.

SOVIET JOURNAL CRITICIZES POLISH SOCIALISM

LD042043 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The Soviet periodical VOPROSY FILOSOFII, the Problems of Philosophy, has published an analysis of the theoretical concepts of Polish sociologist and political scientist, professor Jerzy Wiatr.

The magazine examines the views of Professor Wiatr on the causes of the Polish crisis, his interpretation of the history of socialist development in Poland, and problems concerned with the leading role of the party of the working class. As stated in the article, there are currently two basic concepts for comprehending events in Poland. One of them is included in the documents of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, in the resolutions of the PZPR Central Committee, and in Wojciech Jaruzelski's statements. Its essence is based onthe fact that the causes of the crisis lie in serious mistakes and shortcomings by the former leadership of the PZPR and of the country, and are connected with a departure from the principles of a scientific Marxist-Leninist approach to implemeting the building of socialism.

The second concept, which has followers in both Poland and abroad, holds the view that the alleged causes of the crisis arise from the nature of socialism itself, for which occurences of crisis are an almost organic and unavoidable attribute. The views by Jerzy Wiatr are considerably closer to this second concept, says the magazine.

The first concept, we read in the article, which underlines the separation of political repsonsibility for the causes and the deepening of the crisis, is aimed at regaining the confidence of the people in the party as a leading force in building socialism. As far as the stand adopted by Jerzy Wiatr is concerned, it aims first of all at blaming the system and the exessive centralization of power.

Although the primary cause for sharpening the discrepancies in the social life of Poland is the voluntaristic departure from the rules and principles of building socialism, VOPROSY FILOSOFII underlines that the main responsibility and blame for deepening this situation to a level which affected the whole country nevertheless lies with the counterrevolutionary forces.

Actions by class enemies of socialism, we read in the article, were precisely the main cause for an unprecedented sharpening of the political crisis and not the fact, as Jerzy Wiatr claims, that Poland supposedly took as its base models borrowed from the otuside and not its own Polish model.

In this connection, the magazine draws attention to the fact that the Polish model of socialism, as Jerzy Wiatr sees it, includes many attributes and tradions which were shaped under conditions of the capitalist past of the country. On the other hand, Jerzy Wiatr excludes from the separate Polish road to socialism the most important general and precisely socialist regularities of development. First, the rule of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in building and developing socialism is created during the division of power and during the introduction of self-management -- as specifically understood by Wiatr -- as fundamental concepts of the Polish model of socialism that he promotes.

The fact that Jerzy Wiatr gives prominence to the Polish model of socialism we read in the article, causes many basic and general rules of development on the road to socialism which are necessary for all countries building socialism to be at first diminished and then negated under the pretext of defending the separate Polish road.

Analyzing the scheme invented by Jerzy Wiatr, which assumes that the blame for every difficulty in Poland's social development is to be borne by the model of development imposed upon it, it is difficult not to see that in this case, in the shape of criticism of a certain model of socialism, socialism itself is criticized, VOPROSY FILOSOFII underlines.

The most important rule inthe struggle for socialism is the leading role of the communist workers party in creating a new society.

And Jerzy Wiatr is standing against this rule. Proving a lack of foundation in the views of the Polish sociologist, the Soviet periodical writes that depriving the party of its leading role, and isolating it from guiding the economy, social processes, and spiritual life of society is tantamount to a break with scientific socialism.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

PM041103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] A protocol on commodity exchange between the USSR and Romania for 1984 was signed 30 December as a result of successful talks held between government trade delegations in Moscow.

The protocol envisages the further growth of Soviet-Romanian commodity exchange. Soviet supplies to Romania of raw materials as well as of traditional types of machinery and equipment will continue.

As in past years Romania will send the Soviet Union a wide range of machinery and equipment. A high proportion of Romania's exports will consist of consumer and chemical goods.

The reciprocal supplies planned by the protocol will promote the successful development of both countries' national economies and the fuller satisfaction of the Soviet and Romanian populations' requirements. The fulfillment of the commitments envisaged by the protocol on commodity exchange between the USSR and Romania for 1984 will be the latest step along the path of further expanding Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation.

The talks were constructive and were held in a spirit of comradely mutual understanding.

The protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

ROMANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NUERNBERG

LD050945 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation led by Grigory Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Comittee, left Moscow today for Nuernberg at the invitation of the leadership of the German Communist Party to participate in the work of the seventh congress of the German Communist Party.

The delegation includes Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and Leonid Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kemerovo Oblast Committee of the CPSU.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee administrator; Vitality Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and CPSU Central Committee senior officials.

FRANCE'S CRESSON CITED ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM041413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "France-USSR: In Their Mutual Interest"]

[Text] Paris, 2 Jan -- Edith Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism, points out in an interview published here in the magazine FRANCE-URSS the great importance of developing trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In assessing the results of the 18th session of the Soviet-French Joint Standing Commission on Scientific, Technical, and Economic Cooperation, which was held in Moscow in November, she expressed the hope that the new impetus given to developing trade between the two countries will bring positive results in many fields. E. Cresson stressed that there are numerous sectors where French-Soviet economic cooperation can successfully develop, inlcuding automotive manufacturing, transport, petrochemicals, and others.

Exchange in the field of science and technolgoy, she said, is a very important area of French-Soviet cooperation. As is known, it covers a whole variety of avenues, including the nuclear industry, the exploration of space, and television. Cooperation has successfully developed in all these areas. The exchange of ideas and experience is helping us, for example, to prepare effectively for important technological changes in the field of information facilities. However, the greatest successes have been achieved in the field of space research, which is yielding very interesting results.

With respect to the results of the talks in Moscow with Soviet leaders, E. Cresson stated: "We are unanimously ofthe opinion that trade between our countries is a factor for peace, and both sides must therefore further its development in their mutual interest."

U.S. STANCE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS DECRIED

PM041541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik's "Commentator's Column": "Trial Balloon?"]

[Text] According to reports in the newspaper KHARAVYI, the separatist "government" of the self-styled "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" has announced its readiness to offer the United States the opportunity to build military bases in that part of the island. It is no accident that the Cypriot public, including that in the norhtern part, has reacted so sharply to this statement, although there have been no further statements or official confirmation regarding the bases. There is, however, an undoubted and keen interest on the part of the United States in consolidating its positions in the eastern Mediterranean, and this has been sufficiently clearly manifested in Cyprus.

As the TASS statement of 17 November 1983 noted, the proclamation of northern Cyprus' "independence" was the result of actions by forces "fanning the hotbeds of conflicts in different parts of the globe and striving to sow mistrust and enmity between states and peoples."

The "trial balloon" regarding the military bases for Washington has become yet another confirmation of the true role played by the United States in the tragic events in Cyprus. The U.S. Administration's outwardly negative attitude toward the Turkish Cypriot leadership's actions has been generated only by a desire not to appear in a far-from-splendid isolation, when literally the whole world was condemning the attempt to legally seal the island's partition. But this was precisely the goal pursued by the United States together with its NATO allies by underhandedly encouraging the coup d'etat and foreign intervention in Cyprus in the summer of 1974. Over the last decade their interest in the island as a convenient military bridgehead in the eastern Mediterranean and an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" which could threaten the Near and Middle East has only grown.

Is there any worth at all in the "condemnation" experessed by Washington, since even prior to the latest events it had started to build airstrips and other military installations in northern Cyprus? The illegal proclmation of the "Turkish Cypriot State," the Politburo of the Restorative Party of the Working People Central Committee noted in this connection, creates preconditions for the island's transformation into a base for U.S.-NATO imperialism and especially for the stationing of Rapid Deployment Forces and other NATO formations in that part of the Mediterranean.

Of course, the enemies of a united and nonaligned Cyprus enjoy the support of the United States and its satellites. But the legitimate Government of the Republic of Cyprus and its people are not alone, either. The socialist world, the nonaligned countries, many other states, and the democratic public of the world are firmly in favor of Cyprus being an independent, soverign, and territorially integral state, free of any foreign military presence. No one is permitted to ignore these principles, which are rooted in UN resolutions.

'ATTEMPTS' TO TURN CYPRUS INTO U.S. 'BASE' HIT

LD042228 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy Commentary]

[Text] When the secessionist group in Cyprus declared the establishment of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus -- which no one recognized except Turkey -- many progressive papers at the time wrote that the United States must have had a hand in this. The grounds were sufficient for such assumptions. For a long time the United States had been trying to turn Cyprus into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and into a base for carrying out acts of aggression against the countries of the Mediterranean region.

The United States frequently tried to exert pressure on the Cypriot Government in order to compel it to abandon its pursuit of the policy of nonalignment. The United States often used the British military base at Akrotiri for its aggressive aims. There are U.S. radio stations in Cyprus which carry out propaganda against progressive regime and national liberation movements. Electronic surveillance stations -- or, in oter words, spying units -- were moved from Iran to Cyprus in order to carry out spying activities against the countries of the Mediterranean region. The Cypriot airport of Larnaca was widely used for thelanding of U.S. military helicopters and for carrying U.S. Marines to Lebanon.

According to newspapers published in Cyprus, the U.S. CIA actively built a spy network on the island and moved remote control listening devices to Cyprus in order to listen to secret meetings. But Washington is not content with all this. The Reagan administration began to carrying out actions with a view to turning the northern part of Cyprus into a bridgehead for its activities. It is for this purpose that the so-called independent state of the Republic of Northern Cyprus was proclaimed. Events then took place in accordance with the known scenario. Following the creation of this state, members of its government sent a proposal to the United States on the establishment of American military bases in the north of the island; in other words, we see a chain in the same series. First, there was the occupation of northern Cyprus by the Turkish forces with the knowledge of the United States, then the establishment of the so-called independent state, and ultimately preparations for the establishment of control of the U.S. military there.

The United Staates used to pretend and continues to pretend that it had nothing to do with the events in Cyprus, so much so that it even expressed its condemnation of the acts of the secessionists. But we have seen similar things in the past. At this point, let us recall the events in Lebanon. Israel, which resorted to serving the Lebanese secessionists, gave them assistance in establishing a pocket in southern Lebanon, proclaimed by Haddad, who betrayed the Lebanese people, as an independent state. Following a short lapse of time, Haddad not only asked for the assistance of Tel Aviv, but in fact turned this pocket into bridgehead for carrying out acts of sabotage against all of Lebanon.

It goes without saying that all these operations were carried out with the assistance of Washington, whose envoys maintained constant touch with Haddad. The United States tried more than once to create similar conditions in other countries. But turning Cyprus, or a part of it, into an American base constitutes a very grave threat to all countries and not just to one country alone. Naturally, it also constitutes a very grave threat to all the Middle Eastern countries on which the U.S.-Israeli bayonet of collusion is trained, since the second Diego Garcia base might have been established within their immediate proximity to be used as a bridgehead for carrying out aggression.

The Soviet Union has frequently called for turning the Mediterranann into a lake of peace and international cooperation. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union proposed the withdrawal of ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean as a first step. The Soviet Union proposed that all countries undertake not to use nuclear weapons against the countries of the Mediterranean region if such weapons do not exist on their territories and if they do not manufacture them.

Other constructive proposals were also made that would pave the way for establishing a zone free from nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean basin for liquidating the foreign military bases there.

What was the U.S. reply to these Soviet proposals? The United States is exerting all its efforts to establish new military bases in addition to the 26 U.S. bases which already exist along the shores of the Mediterranean. The United States is trying to convince Morocco in this regard, too. It has deployed its cruise missiles, in Italay. Attempts are now being made to turn Cyprus into a U.S. Base. In general, this is nothing but an attempt to turn the Mediterranean region into a U.S. military bridgehead. Should military clashes take place, the area will be turned into a battlefield by the use of nuclear weapons. It is not difficult for one to realize the grave danger which such actions constitute with regard to the cause of peace and to the security of the peoples of the Mediterranean region.

CYPRIOT COMMUNIST LEADER ON STATE 'CRISIS'

NC050840 Moscow in Greek To Cyprus 1800 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Interview given by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou to Soviet Television and Radio Correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov in Nicosia, date not specified; Questions read by announcer, answers recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Papaioannou: How do you appraise the situation in Europe in connection with the beginning of the installation of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of some West European countries?

[Papaioannou] Following the installation of medium-range nuclear missiles in various West European countries, the situation is becoming more and more destablized not only in Europe, but also in the Mediterranean, causing fatal dangers for a worldwide, I would say, thermonuclear war which could lead to the world's destruction. The Soviet Union did all that was humanly possible to avert this course through its successive proposals in Geneva and toward various other countries.

Unfortunately, however, the U.S. warmongering circles and the most reactionary NATO circles refused to follow the right path as shown by the Soviet Union, which would have resulted in a state of detente, calm, peace and aversion of the nuclear arms race.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the main cause for the present agrravation of the Cyprus crisis?

[Papaioannou] We must find the true causes for the present crisis facing the Cypriot people in the strategic and other imperialist aims of the United States and the most reactionary NATO circles in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. When Cyprus was declared an independent state in 1960, the British imperialists kept 39 square miles of Cypriot territory and 32 other points in various parts of Cyprus for the so-called British sovereign bases. They reserved the right to use roads, airports, ports, and the airspace of Cyprus for military purposes. The U.S. imperialists -- who already under the British colonialist regime operated three spy radio monitoring stations on Cypriot territory -- continue even today to operate these radio stations, and also use the British bases for their aircraft and particularly for their U-2 spy planes which fly over progressive Arab countries as well as over the Soviet Union's territory.

The United States, Britain, and other NATO countries see Cyprus as an unsinkable aircraft carrier from which their planes, ship, and missiles can be launched against the progressive regimes in the Eastern Mediterranean and, mainly, against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is why the Cypriot people are facing truly fatal dangers of partition through the declaration of the so-called independent Turkish Cypriot state, which is nothing but a collusion among Turkish chauvinistic expansionism, U.S. and British imperialism, and the other reactionary NATO circles.

We are not misled by the fact that these countries supported recently the well-known resoltuion at the UN Security Council. This is so because, how can it be explained that, 1 hour after the declaration of the so-called independent Turkish Cypriot state, Britain submitted to the Security Council the draft resolution which, of course, was finally amended and adopted the Security Council? This means that, not only were they aware that a state was to be declared in northern Cyprus, but also that it was with their consent that this state was declared. The Cypriot people will not remain idle, or tolerate this situation. However small and weak they may be, the Cypriot people will struggle for the reversal of the declaration of the independent Turkish Cypriot state; for a truly united, independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned, and demilitarized Cyprus; a Cyprus in which there are not British or U.S. bases; a Cyprus without Turkish or any other occupation troops; a Cyprus that is completely free from any foreign presence and in which Greeks and Turks can live in harmony and create a pleasant and happy life for everybody. This is the kind of Cyprus for which we are struggling today, and I believe that with the help of our friends -- particularly the great country of socialism, the third world countries, and generally all the peaceloving movements in the world -- the Cypriot people will finally succeed in accomplishing its aims.

GREEK COMMUNIST RESOLUTION HITS U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD042047 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Athens January 4 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) has been held here. The plenum summed up the results of the KKE activities after the eleventh congress of the party, and considered the problems of the internal political situation in the country and the international situation.

A resolution adopted at the plenary meeting points out that the main characteristic feature of the present international situation is, on the one hand, the growth of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and NATO, and, on the other, an intensification of the movement for peace. The invasion of Grenada, the policy with regard to Nicaragua, and military operations in Lebanon are an evidence of the increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism, the resolution stresses.

However, the started deployment of "Pershing-II" and cruise missiles in Western Europe is the most vivid manifestation of the aggressive essence of U.S. imperialism, the resolution of the plenum points out. These actions of the USA are part and parcel of the known doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have to take reply measures to maintain the balance of forces and to prevent the United States from achieving military superiority. The deployment of new U.S. missiles, the resolution goes on, turns the peoples of Western Europe into U.S. hostages and limits the possibilities of West European states for the pursuance of an independent policy. The role of anti-war movements which are directed against U.S. military policy grows decisively in these conditions. In many countries of Western Europe the peace movements unite broad masses of people irrespective of their political, ideological and religious convictions, the resolution of the plenary meeting of the KKE Central Committee stresses.

RELEASE OF U.S. PILOT CAPTURED BY SYRIA NOTED

LD042358 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The reaction of the American public to the decision by the Syrian Government to release American pilot Robert Goodman has been that of satisfaction. The pilot was taken prisoner after his plane had been brought down over the Syrian anti-aircraft defense positions in Lebanon. Commenting on the event, many congressmen, leading politicians and mass media means denounced the American continuing interference in the affairs of the Middle East, they press for a revision of Reagan's policies and for the withdrawal of the American contingent from Beirut. More from our observer Vladislav Kozyakov.

The American pilot was released on the request of Jesse Jackson, a well-known black politician who seeks nomination as a Democratic Party runner for the presidential post. Jesse Jackson made a special trip to Damascus, where he met Syrian leaders. During talks with them a decision was taken which, in the opinion of the Syrian Government, will be a contribution to the development of an atmosphere conducive to the withdrawal of the American contingent from Lebanon. What strikes most about that event is how far-fetched are the arguments used by the administration for justifying the use of military strength in the Middle East.

When the White House was sending Marines and dozens of military ships there, it pretended that nothing was left to the United States but the showdown of strength in Lebanon. It claimed that the American co-participation in the Israeli aggression would allow it to protect American vital interests and ensure a solution of Middle East probems. Now it has become evident that the stakes on force and the policy of diktat have led the American policy into a deadlock. This deadlock can be broken only if the United States returns to methods that have long been accepted in international relations -- to talks on an equitable basis, to a dialogue, to the respect of sovereignty and independence of other countries and peoples. This is the point being stressed now by many congressmen and claimants to the presidential post. They all called for a revision of the President's policy and for the withdrawal of the American contingent from Lebanon.

And what are the White House's reactions to latest developments connected with Jackson's mission and the freeing of the American pilot? One may recall at this point that President Reagan tried at first to talk Jesse Jackson out of going to Syria and discredit his efforts in the eyes of the public. Now he is paying compliments to the black politician, but this is only in words. In deeds he continues ignoring the opinion of the American public pressing for the withdrawal of the American Marines from Lebanon and keeps pursuing the policy that may have dangerous consequences for the United States.

On Tuesday, that's on the same day when the American pilot was set free in Syria, two U.S. jets flew reconnaissance missions over Syrian positions in Lebanon. That was reported by a spokesman of the Pentagon. It followed from his statement that the United States intends to go ahead with its aggressive and provocative actions despite Syria's warning that her Armed Forces will keep rebuffing American actions. Simultaneously a White House spokesman declared that the sending of the Marines home from Lebanon was out of the question. What is being studied, he said, is the redeployment of the American troops in Beirut.

On Wednesday Israeli aircraft, acting as the strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv provides, carried out an air raid on eastern regions of Lebanon. [sentence as heard] Sixty people were killed and 300 injured as a result. In short, while Jackson's mission to Damascus helped set free one imprisoned American pilot the continuing Reagan's aggression in Lebanon threatens with death too many Americans and Lebanese.

Seen as 'Humanitarian Act'

LD041829 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Jan 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grachkov]

[Excerpt] The Syrian Government's decision to release Robert Goodman, the U.S. pilot whose plane was downed by Syrian air defense forces within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon at the beginning of December 1983, was received in many countries as a good gesture and a humanitarian act. At the same time the clause in the Syrian official spokesman's statement which says that releasing the pilot is Syria's contribution to creating an atomosphere that will help the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon, has been given prominence by news agencies. The statement also said that Syria reaffirms that its Armed Forces will reply resolutely to any aggressive or provocative action in the future. The Israeli aggressors saw for themselves that same day the Syrian Government's unyielding position, when four Israeli bombers made a raid on Bhamdun, 20 km east of Beirut. Syrian air defense opened fire and thwarted the Israeli planes.

ISRAELI RAID ON BA'LABAKK REPORTED

LD041244 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus January 4 TASS -- According to preliminary data, 17 persons were killed and 106 injured as a result of the barbarous raid of the Israeli Air Force today on the city of Ba'labakk in Lebanon, which is in the zone under the control of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

As is pointed out in a statement by an official military spokesman of Syria, which was issued by the SANA agency, the bombing raid was carried out against the working class neighbourhoods of the city, from where rescue teams continue taking dead bodies from under the debris.

The Syrian air defences, the agency says, opened fire on the aggressor aircraft.

'Residential Sections' Raided

LD050632 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut January 5 TASS -- According to the figures officially released here, at least 100 people died and 400 wounded as a result of the barbarous raid of the Israeli Air Force on the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk on Wednesday. The Israeli warplanes raided the residential sections of the city and destroyed about 30 buildings.

'Peaceful Civilians' Killed

LD050957 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut January 5 TASS -- Peaceful civilians, including women and children, fell victim of the piratic raid of the Israeli Air Force on the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk on Wednesday. There are more than 100 killed and 400 wounded. The residential sections of the city and a Palestinian refugee camp were raided. Homes, schools and mosques were destroyed. The Israeli raid on Ba'labakk was the most devastating since Tel Aviv's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

U.S. 'FIST LAW' POLICY IN MIDEAST DECRIED

PM041549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "No to Fist Law"]

[Text] At the very beginning of the new year the Palestinians are commemorating an important landmark in the annals of their struggle for the restoration of their violated rights. Nineteen years ago, on 1 January, the resistance movement against the Israeli occupation came into being.

This struggle continues even today. The Palestinian problem has not been removed from the agenda. It lies at the heart of the Near East conflict. After all, the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist patrons are to blame for the fact that a 5-million-strong people have been deprived of a homeland. Some of the Palestinians live under the yoke of occupation. Others have the status of refugees sheltered from persecution in Arab countries or dispersed all over the world.

It is amazing to what lengths Tel Aviv is prepared to go to "liquidate" the Palestinian problem! Palestinians are persecuted, driven out of their homes which they have occupied for many years, deprived of land, thrown into concentration camps on territories occupied by Israel -- on the West Bank of Jordan, in Gaza, and East Jerusalem. They are being hunted down and killed in Lebanon. Moreover, Israel is no longer acting in isolation, but in alliance with the U.S. military. Attempts are being made to split the Palestinians, to weaken them, force them to reconcile themselves to the situation such as it is. Ignoring the PLO -- the Palestinians' legitimate representative -- Tel Aviv and Washington are stubbornly looking for Palestinian quislings in order to -- with their help -- impose on the Palestinians a menial "autonomy" within the framework of "Greater Israel."

However, nobody will be allowed to declare international law null and void and replace it by fist law. UN General Assembly decisions firmly and unconditionally provide for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the setting up of their own independent state. These decisions were reaffirmed at the International Conference on Palestine, held in September 1983, in which delegations from 138 countries and over 100 international and national public organizations took part. At the General Assembly session which ended a few days ago, serious concern was expressed at the fact that UN resolutions on the Palestinian question are not being implemented.

Soviet people, expressing invariable solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against the Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues, severely condemn the policy of genocide and oppression systematically pursued by Tel Aviv in relation to the Palestinians and other Arabs. The responsibility for the Palestinian people's tragedy, for thwarting a just resolution of the Palestinian problem and a Near East settlement as a whole, falls squarely on the ruling circles of Israel and the United States.

PLO'S ASH-SHA'IR VIEWS PAST YEAR, UPCOMING TASKS

PM041139 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Rami ash-Sha'ir, PLO representative in USSR, by unnamed SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondents: "Motherland Awaits Sons" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] He is just under 30. But his high forehead is already deeply lined, making him look like his father -- Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, well known Palestinian publicist, historian, and brigade general of the Palestinian Liberation Army. He was the first head of the permanent PLO mission in the USSR. When Muhammad ash-Sha'ir died a year ago, the PLO Executive Committee decided to appoint his son as charge d'affaires. The PLO leadership knew that Rami ash-Sha'ir had taken part in many high-level talks, had mastered diplomatic work well, and together with hundreds of thousands of his compatriots had traveled the difficult path which gives a person experience of life.

Our meeting with Rami ash-Sha'ir took place just before the new year -- a very full day. Starting in the morning -- ambassadorial work, examination of mail, reception of visitors, tours of various organizations, then meetings with us journalists, and in the evening -- an address at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries, and telephone conversations with the PLO leadership.

Question: The last days of the departing year are probably always the most arduous, aren't they, Comrade Rami?

Answer: This is the usual pace. It is good that I and my colleagues from the mission have so much work. It means that Palestinian-Soviet relations are multifaceted and that we are making our contribution to strengthening them. In addition, the meetings not only make us spiritually richer but also enable us to understand more profoundly your country's insuperable striving for peace and the humanism of Soviet people, who, having borne all the burdens of fascist aggression and vanquished the malicious and perfidious enemy essentially in a single battle, understand as nobody else in the world the pain and sufferings of the Palestinians. For this reason the USSR has always extended a fraternal hand of help and friendship to us. The numerous letters which the PLO mission receives are a specific example of this. In these letters, Soviet people express solidarity with our people's struggle for their legitimate rights. Here is a postcard from a family of pensioners in Voronezh. These elderly people, having raised children and grandchildren, want to bring up a Palestinian orphan whose parents have been tortured by the Israeli aggressors on the occupied territories. And here is a letter from Moscow schoolchildren who have sent their Palestinian coequals the money they have earned on a kolkhoz. I would like to express my sincere gratitude and recognition to them through SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

Our mission is receiving a particularly large number of letters at present. For January 1 is an important date in the Palestinian people's very difficult and heroic history. It combines two events which happened 20 and 19 years ago. In 1964 the first conference of the heads of Arab states adopted a decision on the creation of the PLO. A year later the Fatah movement carried out the first successful military operation against the Israeli occupiers who had seized our motherland. For this reason, we regard January 1 as the birthday of the Palestinian revolution.

Question: In what conditions does the Palestinian resistance movement have to operate today?

Answer: Unfortunately, though two decades have already elapsed, peace has not been established beneath the olive trees of Palestine.

There is an exceptionally explosive situation in the Near East today. It has been caused by a growth in the militarist ambitions of imperialism, which, having unleashed a senseless nuclear arms race is seeking world domination. Israel's expansionist policy is closely connected with these plans. Imperialism and Zionism are trying by every means to upset the progressive development of the Arab peoples, strengthen their military and political positions in the region, and ultimately achieve U.S.-Israeli domination over the Near East.

The lack of unity and the inter-Arab conflicts, which are being constantly fanned by Washington, Tel Aviv, and internal reactionaries, are obstructing our struggle for the liberation of the lands seized by Israel. All this obstructs the just resolution of the Palestinian problem which is the key to the whole Near East settlement. For example, we Arabs constantly talk of the need for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the seized territories and also of the contingents of the so-called "Multinational Forces" from Lebanon. As for specific measures undertaken by the Arab countries, these have proved insufficient. But if we did use the political and economic levers we possess to curb the aggressors, this could lead to real progress. Unity is especially important today when Tel Aviv is already putting to Washington the question of deploying nuclear weapons in our region. They are thus trying to intimidate the Arabs and force them to capitulate.

In order to counter this, we must not limit ourselves to verbally condemning U.S. support of Israel and demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and non-interference in the internal affairs of the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and the Palestinian Resistance Movement. Our task is to seek effective cooperation among Arab states and strengthen relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. For this reason, we not only support Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement of 24 November, but also believe that it plays an important role in boosting the Arab peoples' revolutionary spirit.

Question: What tasks face the Palestinian Resistance Movement in connection with the situation which has been created in the Near East?

Answer: The period which has elapsed has been complex for the Palestinian Resistance Movement. The inspirers of U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples were not able to achieve their chief goal, which was to destroy the PLO by military means. For this reason, the imperialists, Zionists, and Arab reactionaries are trying today to stab us in the back, split our ranks, and undermine the authority of the PLO leadership gained in battle. But they will not succeed in this, just as they did not succeed in the past. The PLO will overcome the existing difficulties, will still advance in the vanguard of the Arab national liberation movement, and will fight for a just peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

The departing year has provided several examples of support by the world community for our just cause. Suffice it to recall the decisions of the 38th UN General Assembly session. The session reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The international conference on the Palestinian problem in Geneva, which supported the Palestinians' right to return to the homeland and create their own independent state, was another major conference of this kind. It must be noted that at the same time these decisions were a new defeat for Ronald Reagan's plan. An overwhelming majority of world states, the United Nations, and many other international organizations have recognized the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

January 1 is a memorable date in the life of every person, Rami ash-Sha'ir said in conclusion. It is the new year, the time of summing up the results, the dreams, and the hopes for a better future. Let me too, dear SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers, pronounce the symbolic New Year toast. We Palestinians have a parable which goes like this.

The harsh roads of exile brought a Palestinian girl to a foreign land. There, every day, she drew in the sand the house where she was born. A passing swallow saw it. "Why do you draw the same little house all the time?" it asked. "So as not to forget it...And whither are you flying, good bird?" "To Palestine, I have a nest there." "Don't fly there, swallow. The people who burned my house, also destroyed your nest. If you like, I'll draw it for you..."

So, in 1984 may bitter tears not appear on children's faces and may each person have his own home. And may friendship strengthen among peoples fighting for progress and prosperity and for a better future in which love and peace will prevail.

CHANGING EGYPTIAN POLITICS, ECONOMICS VIEWED

PM031633 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 51, Dec 83 pp 22-24

[A. Stepanov article: "Changes Without a Change"]

[Text] From time to time top Egyptian officials make anti-Soviet attacks. Recently Foreign Minister Hasan 'Ali again spoke about the "Soviet threat" in the Middle East and "Soviet interference" in Egyptian affairs. This, he argued, underlines the need for military cooperation with the United States. The "special American-Egyptian relationship" or, to be more exact, Washington's desire to bind Cairo firmly to its Middle East strategy can best be illustrated by the U.S. Bright Star exercises held this summer on the territory of Egypt and other countries in that region. Such a policy was initiated by Anwar as-Sadat. Though the term "de-Sadatization" is occasionally used by Western newspapers in their articles about present-day Egypt, the ghost of the late President continues to hang over the country.

"The government has changed its style and general tone while retaining its structure and orientation, all of which create the illusion of novelty." This is how the French monthly LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE characterized the present Egyptian regime.

A campaign to combat the corruption rampant under As-Sadat was launched, and action was taken against members of the late President's family charged with unlawful enrichment. But the exposure of the negative aspects of the as-Sadat regime began to get out of control. Then, the WASHINGTON POST and the WALL STREET JOURNAL published articles which compromised some Egyptian leaders. They wrote about the inquiry begun by the U.S. Justice Department into the affairs of an Egyptian-American company which transported munitions. The articles noted that the company, set up with the active participation of these leaders, charged nearly four times the fee usually set for the shipment of weapons. The signal was more than clear. As-Sadat's brother Ismat, who had gained by speculation tens of millions of Egyptian pounds, got off with an extremely light sentence, and the anti-corruption campaign was quietly wound down. This points to the existence of sharp political contradictions in present-day Egypt, on which the White House is trying to play.

One more indication of these contradictions can be noted: the "dialogue with the opposition" is increasingly turning into a monologue of the authorities. True, opposition newspapers and magazines are no longer shut down and leading members of the opposition are no longer thrown into prison on trumped-up charges. However, the anti-democratic laws instituted by as-Sadat continue to operate.

The major press describes as a major concession to the opposition the election law passed by the national assembly (parliament) last summer.

It may be recalled that this assembly was formed as a result of the 1979 election rigged by the then Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il. The odious minister was quietly removed from the government, but the composition of the National Assembly remained unchanged.

The new law replaces the flagrantly unjust majoritarian system by the system of proportional representation on the basis of party slates of candidates. An 8 per cent minimum vote for election to the National Assembly has been set. Votes cast for any party which fails to reach this minimum automatically go to the party which gets the largest poll. Though outwardly the new law seems to be attractive, the outcome of any future election is obvious, for over 60 per cent of the population is illiterate, almost all political bosses in the provinces are members of the ruling national democratic party, and the government has monopolized the big press, radio and television. Besides, with an eye to the new law the authorities have set out to divide the opposition into smaller groups. In addition to the existing Socialist Labour Party, National Progressive Party and Liberal Socialist Party, they have allowed the formation of the religious conservative Al-Ummah Party, and the right-wing bourgeois New Wafd Party is expected to resume its activities. Lastly, the opposition leaders are being harried in the government press. For instance, MAY, the mouthpiece of the National Democratic-Party, accuses the opposition leaders of "behaving impudently and engaging in subversive activity," calls them "permanent inmates of prisons" (into which they were thrown by the as-Sadat regime), and calls on the authorities to treat the opposition leaders sternly, to "teach them a lesson."

Such an attitude is easily explained. The opposition openly says that the class essence of the present regime, relying as it does on a sort of bloc of comprador-parasitical capitalists and high-ranking bureaucrats who regard the public sector as their collective enemy, has remained almost unchanged. The opposition demands that the government repeal the anti-democratic laws, hold free elections and strictly observe the freedom of the press, assembly and organization since domestic politics is still strongly influenced by officials closely lined with the as-Sadat policy. The other part of the as-Sadat "legacy" consists of the following: the so-called consultative council, which was recently re-elected or rather picked in keeping with as-Sadat norms; the National Assembly, whose composition does not reflect the true alignment of political forces; the National Democratic Party dominant in the Assembly, founded by as-Sadat as a political organization expressing the interests of the ruling clique; the extensive apparatus of surveillance and suppression organized by the U.S. secret services; and the armed forces being transformed on the American model and cooperating with the U.S. Army.

According to the Egyptian taxation authority, the social mainstay of the ruling clique is a group of a few tens of thousands (of the 45-million population) who have lined their pockets thanks to the policy of "open doors' to foreign capital. They include compradors, who represent the interests of transnational corporations, local traders and entrepreneurs, and former top government officials, who have become the bosses of export-import agencies, landlords and big landowners. The government cannot but reckon with their interests. In the 1981-82 financial year the taxes paid by the public sector companies and people who have a limited income or live on their wages made up 1,540 million of the total tax revenue of 1,840 million Egyptian pounds. About 100,000 entrepreneurs, or 65 per cent of the total number, do not pay taxes, the Egyptian newspaper AS-SIYASI wrote.

No wonder the "open-door" policy has exacerbated all the social and economic problems of Egypt to the utmost, led to unprecedented inflation and sharply extended the social differentiation. Just 5 per cent of the population have 22 per cent of the national income, the National Progressive Party newspaper AL-AHALI wrote.

At the other pole of Egyptian society 20 per cent of the population receive only 5 per cent of the national income. Some 33 per cent of the town-dwellers and 44 per cent of the villagers live in abject poverty. The per capita income in 1979 was $380, or 5 per cent of the average per capita income in the industrial countries. Comparing the dynamics of the rise in prices (more than 20 per cent a year) and of changes in wages over the last ten years, the Socialist Labour Party newspaper ASH-SHA'B has concluded that the people's living standards are steadily falling.

Today Egypt imports two thirds of the foodstuffs consumed by the population. Its foreign debt has risen to over $22 billion, a sum considerably exceeding the value of the country's gross national product. More than 3 million people have emigrated in search of work. These are only some of the results of the "open-door" policy. A departure from this course is not expected, though calls are sometimes heard to make it "productive." All the constructive proposals made by the opposition, which insists that Egypt should renounce the "open-door" policy and rely on its own forces, are ignored. In the new budget, too, only 19 per cent of the investment is to be drawn from internal resources and 81 per cent from foreign loans and aid, which increase Egypt's dependence on international financial capital.

"The economic aid of the West is systematically being used to exert pressure on Cairo," the Saudi newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has stated. "For instance, a number of agreements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are seen as interference in Egyptian economic affairs. By these agreements, some of the state-owned companies, which receive funds from this bank must, in fact, become private companies." The Central Financial Control Board of Egypt points out in its report that about two-thirds of foreign and Arab capital is injected into the public services, and not invested in production. The activity of the numerous foreign and mixed banks, which transfer 40 per cent of their funds abroad, is also detrimental to the Egyptian economy.

All this, clearly, runs counter to the aspirations of the Egyptian people, but is beneficial to the strata who set the tone in the country. The roots of new and bitter social conflicts lie in the clash of contradictory interests.

Egypt is still economically dependent on the United States accounts for 36 per cent of the country's foreign debt. This figure rises to over 50 per cent if the credits extended by U.S.-controlled financial organizations are taken into account.

The American credits have a number of strings attached to them. Egypt can spend them only on the purchases of American goods, which are usually 40 to 60 per cent dearer than similar goods from other countries. The opposition newspapers also write with anxiety that more and more American "experts" are arriving in Egypt under the "Aid" programmes. Having access to confidential information about the national economy and acting at all levels virtually without any control they have become a sort of "state within the state."

Egypt is in effect shackled by U.S. economic and military aid which now amounts to $7,700 million and $4,275 million, respectively. The levers of influence on the foreign and home policies of the country are self-evident.

After the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Israel the Egyptians were promised a prosperous future. But today they note with bitterness that their country, bound by American "aid," is spending much more on armaments than during the years of military confrontation with Israel. Prosperity for the masses is not even mentioned.

The economic and political dependence of Egypt on the United States also has another, less visible aspect. Representatives of the Egyptian middle classes who received their education in the United States, are gradually joining the elite of society. "They owe their rapid promotion over the past few years to the active role they played in the system of American cultural institutions in Egypt: the American University in Cairo, the programmes of the Agency for International Development and the Ford Foundation, and the numerous research projects financed in Egypt by American universities," LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writes. "This activity guarantees them a substantial income and saves them from the temptation to emigrate, as has to be done by many of those who work for a meagre salary in Egyptian universities and research centres. These new-style officials...become active and constant vehicles for the penetration of American ideological influence in the middle strata of society."

For this reason any marked deviation from the foreign and domestic policies inherited from As-Sadat is bound to provoke a sharply negative reaction on the part of influential forces -- a considerable section of the ruling clique and its U.S. benefactors. This explains why anti-Soviet attacks appear in pro-government newspapers, why the Egyptian regime sticks to the Camp David agreements and why its position on the Palestinian problem and the situation in Lebanon is much closer to the U.S. than to the pan-Arab view. Moreover, Washington is trying to build a bridge between Cairo and the so-called "moderate" Arab regimes and to draw them into its strategic game. Nor has the White House abandoned its plans gradually to make Egypt a sort of regional policeman guarding imperialist interests.

The vast majority of Egyptians realize the fatal consequences of such a policy for the independence and sovereignty of their country. Patriots, including those in the National Progressive Party and the Socialist Labour Party, are struggling courageously against U.S. military presence on Egyptian soil and the subordination of Egypt's national policy to the American interests. Even such a moderate economic journal as AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI, expressing the sentiments of a growing number of people, writes that in the past few years, especially after Camp David, Cairo has pursued an erroneous foreign policy. "This policy," the journal notes, "contradicts the very essence of the concept of Egypt's national security, does not conform to its traditions, and returns the country to self-isolation. Egypt has been unable to find the necessary balance to counter Israel, which is trying to deprive our country of its regional role, and the United States, which is seeking to spread its influence in the Middle East, turning Cairo into an obedient instrument of American diplomacy."

"A new signboard over an old shop," Egyptians say when they want to stress the formal, superficial nature of changes. It appears that the United States wants the long overdue changes in Egypt to be confined to the replacement of a signboard.

USSR 'RESOLUTELY DEMANDS' END TO RSA 'AGGRESSION'

LD051103 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 5 Jan 84

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- The situation in the south of the African Continent has lately been seriously aggravated. Grossly flouting the decisions of the U.N. Security Council, the Republic of South Africa does not end its unlawful occupation of a part of Angolan territory and, moreover, is enlarging the scale of its aggressive actions against that sovereign country.

Recently motorized units of the South African regular army, supported by tanks, artillery and the Air Force, intruded again deep into the southern areas of Angola. Many population centres in that country are subjected to massive missile and bomb strikes and artillery shelling, as a result of which there are numerous victims and the civilian population and homes, hospitals and schools have been destroyed.

The aggressor obviously counts on impunity. Its goal is the same, namely, to overthrow the progressive regime in Angola. At the same time these actions belie the more far-reaching plans of the South African leaders to perpetuate racist and colonial structures in the southern African region through using armed force on a systematic basis, through destabilizing the situation in neighbouring independent African states and through frustrating a political settlement in Namibia.

It is perfectly obvious that South Africa's latest intrusion into sovereign Angola is directly linked to the stepped up aggressiveness of international imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, and to acts of lawlessness perpetrated by it against the peoples of Grenada, Lebanon and Nicaragua. Pretoria's racist regime would have been unable to act so arrogantly and impudently if it had not felt the support and encouragement of Washington. It is precisely from the United States and some other NATO countries that South Africa is getting combat technology, used by the racists to fight the freedom-loving peoples of Africa.

The Soviet Union resolutely demands an end to all South African acts of aggression, both direct and indirect, against Angola and the complete withdrawal of South African troops from the parts of Angola occupied by them.

South Africa's latest act of aggression against Angola is graphically demonstrating anew that through the fault of the racist leaders of South Africa and their backers a situation that is dangerous to the cause of peace has taken shape in the south of Africa and that urgent and concerted international efforts are needed to remove it. In this situation the proposals formulated by the Government of People's Angola in a message to U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar sound timely and well-justified. They are as follows: to put an end to hostilities in Angola, to remove the South African invaders from it and at long last to set about the practical implementation of a political settlement in Namibia in accordance with U.N. decisions on Namibia, including Security Council Resolution 435.

The Soviet Union believes that the states holding dear the peace and security of the peoples, all the people of goodwill should raise their voice in defence of Angola and frustrate by their resolute actions the plans of the racist aggressors and their backers. Aggression cannot be left unpunished.

S. AFRICA CONTINUES 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST ANGOLA

LD050951 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Luanda January 5 TASS -- The South African military are continuing their aggression against Angola. As is reported in a statement issued by the Angolan Defence Ministry here, South African aircraft launched a barbarous raid against the town of Cuvelai (Cunene Province). Bombs with high toxic substances were dropped on residential neighborhoods. The area of the town is a scene of heavy fighting. Units of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces are selflessly repelling the attacks of the aggressor troops.

U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE' COOPERATION WITH PRETORIA HIT

LD051001 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 5 TASS -- The United States is coordinating with the Pretoria regime in subversive activities against the People's Republic of Angola within the framework of the policy of "strategic cooperation" with the racist Republic of South Africa proclaimed by Washington. At a time when the South African military have mounted a fresh bandit incursion in the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, Washington is giving a warm reception to Holden Roberto, the head of the anti-Angolan FNLA terrorist gang and CIA's paid agent.

The American placeman did not even deem it necessary to conceal the aims of his visit overseas. In an interview with the newspaper "WASHINGTON TIMES" he bluntly said that he had come for "weapons and other material aid."

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS HITS U.S. DEPLOYMENT

LD050959 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Luanda January 5 TASS -- The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe substantially aggravates the threat of nuclear war, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, has told here the heads of the diplomatic missions in the People's Republic of Angola. He stressed that to safeguard peace, it was necessary for all the peoples of the world to act resolutely and jointly.

Touching upon the situation in southern Africa, the Angolan president pointed out that an armed conflict was going on in that region between the South African racists, unlawfully occupying Namibia, and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). All the world community condemns the apartheid regime, which is illegally occupying a part of Angolan territory and has now unleashed another armed act of aggression against it. The aim of these actions is to strangle the Angolan revolution and to overthrow the legitimate government of the country. The People's Republic of Angola, its president said, demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and stands for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL SPEAKS TO DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD042113 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Maputo January 4 TASS -- The deployment of American missiles in Western Europe creates a new dangerous situation in world affairs. Mozambique welcomes the powerful popular movement for peace, which is unfolding in Europe and the world over, for eliminating the threat of war. A statement to this effect was made here by President Samora Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique at a reception for members of the diplomatic corps. The proposals tabled in this field by the socialist countries, he said, pave the ground for a dialogue on reaching a just and lasting agreement aimed at ending and limiting the arms race.

Southern Africa, the Middle East and Latin America remain seats of armed conflicts, in which thousands of people die and socio-economic structures are destroyed, the president pointed out. Dialogue is replaced with diktat in resolving regional conflicts.

Under the conditions of aggravation of tensions through the fault of the powers bearing historical responsibility for poverty and backwardness of peoples, talks have been blocked on the creation of a new world economic order, he said.

In the Middle East imperialism has struck open strategic alliance with Zionism, Samora Machel pointed out. In Southern Africa, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa disregarding permanent calls by the world community, continues using against the neighbour countries the tactics of armed banditism with the aim of preventing the granting of independence to Nambia.

BUHARI: NIGERIA WILL HONOR COMMITMENTS

LD051003 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos January 5 TASS -- The Federal military government attaches great significance to the development of Nigeria's relations with all countries and extends a hand of friendship to them, head of state Major General Mohammadu Buhari said, addressing head of diplomatic missions on Wednesday here. The military authorities will honour Nigeria's international commitments, both bilateral and multilateral ones, and maintain relations with other countries based on mutual respect, sovereign equality and noninterference in the internal affairs. We are resolved to maintain and strengthen Nigeria's relations with the states with which it has diplomatic relations, and contribute to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Relations between countries, said M. Buhari, shall be based on mutual respect.

CUBAN PROGRESS, POST-REVOLUTION GAINS 'IMPRESSIVE'

PM041148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch: "Progress of the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] Havana -- The Cuban revolution, one of the first in the region to break the chains of neocolonialism, has traveled a difficult path. From the very outset it was hindered by a U.S. economic blockade, acts of armed aggression, and many attacks and acts of sabotage. The class enemy strove with might and main to recover its losses and tried to stifle the republic with starvation and infectious diseases and to destroy its morale by means of "psychological warfare." The direct damage alone inflicted on Cuba by the U.S. blockade amounted to more than $9 billion. This is in a comparatively small island state whose entire population numbers no more than 10 million.

But the attacks against socialist Cuba proved futile. The republic's development in all spheres of life has accelerated every year. Whereas in the first 10 years of the Cuban revolution the country's GNP increased by an average of 2.8 percent annually, capital investments increased by 7.5 percent annually, and labor productivity increased by 0.4 percent annually. In the seventies these indicators increased to 5.7 percent, 12.3 percent, and 4.3 percent respectively.

The Cuban revolution's social gains are also impressive. From being a country with hundreds of thousands of illiterate people, Cuba has become a state with universal free secondary education, developed sciences, and exemplary health care with a record low level of infant mortality and a constantly increasing life expectancy. Overall, more than 20 percent of the state budget is spent on health care and education.

The successful molding of the new man, a worker and militant internationalist distinguished by a political consciousness, a class approach to events in the country and in the world, and a strengthening friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, is a tremendous achievement of the Cuban revolution.

Incapable of ignoring the scale of the qualitative improvements on the island of freedom, the West's "big press" is nowadays speculating again on the sources of the new Cuba's viability. As usual, all kinds of conjectures are being brought into play. However, the factors for the successful construction of socialism in Cuba are by no means secret.

Above all they concern the historic service of the country's working class and its militant vanguard, the Communist Party, which has managed to creatively apply Marxism-Leninism's basic provisions, to incorporate its general law-governed features into the specific situation, and to lead the Cuban working masses and all the people in its wake along the path of creating the new society. The establishment of a modern industry, radical changes in the countryside including the present process of the unification of the peasantry into cooperatives, profound transformations in the cultural sphere, and the nationwide defense of revolutionary gains -- all these main avenues of the building of socialism are also undergoing the test of time on the island of freedom. Cuba's communists have made a valuable contribution to revolutionary theory and practice by their experience of closely linking the tasks of national and social liberation, pursuing a firm anti-imperialist course in the international arena, and playing an active part in the Nonaligned Movement.

The internationalist fraternal assistance and support that the republic receives from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a fundamentally important source of the Cuban revolution's victories.

The results of the Soviet Union's direct economic and technical assistance to the island of freedom in the last 25 years are visible to all. They include the textile combine at Santiago de Cuba, the Planta Mecanica plant at Santa Clara, the republic's first nuclear power station at Huragua, the capital's Antillana de Acero metallurgical combine, and the Punta Gorda nickel plant. It is impossible to list all the Soviet-Cuban construction projects which are now or will be crucial in the most important sectors of the island of freedom's economy.

The Cuban people recall that the international situation in which multifaceted Soviet-Cuban relations developed was at times not only complex but also very dangerous. True to its internationalist duty and fraternal friendship, the Soviet Union unfailing extended to Cuba the hand of reliable and selfless assistance.

At the ceremonial meetings and rallies now being held, the veterans of the Cuban revolution are following the good tradition of concentrating their fellow-countrymen's attention on the main lessons of the path that has been traveled and, at the same time, on the unresolved tasks of socialist building, the unused production reserves, and ideological education and mass political work.

While summing up the results of what has been done, Cubans are looking bravely toward the future. They are worthily continuing the cause begun by those who stormed Batista's Moncada barracks 30 years ago and who joined the insurgents' columns in Havana and swept away the antipeople's regime in that memorable January of 1959.

...The Cuban revolution is young. Not only in terms of years but also in terms of its energy and dynamism, the scale of its achievements, and its orientation toward great new deeds.

AMITY GROUP HEAD WRITES ON CUBAN REVOLUTION JUBILEE

PM041053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 84 First Edition p 3

[Article by USSR pilot-cosmonaut Lieutenant General V.A. Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society: "Revolution's Victorious Tread"]

[Excerpts] It was 25 years ago that the socialist revolution in Cuba opened a new page in the world history of the struggle for socialism. The emergence of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere once again convincingly showed the world that the path to genuine national independence and the struggle for socialism are indivisibly interlinked.

The Cuban people have to resolve not only peaceful, constructive tasks. From the first days after the victory of the revolution until the present, Cuba has been obliged to resist constant attacks and threats, aggressive actions, and unbridled slander from U.S. imperialist circles. The threat to Cuba increased particularly after the present administration came to power in Washington. Reagan and his stooges are seeking to intimidate Cuba.

However, all these attempts by revolutionary Cuba's enemies are utterly hopeless. The Cuban people have proved repeatedly that they cannot be broken or intimidate by any threats. The servicemen of the revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba are vigilantly standing guard over the Cuban working people's peaceful labor. They are ready to deal a fitting rebuff to any aggressor.

Cuba's active, principled policy in the international arena is promoting the growth of its prestige in the world. It is not just because Cuba today maintain diplomatic relations with well over 100 countries.

The example of Cuba, which has resolved fundamental problems of socioeconomic developments in a very brief historical period, is important to the struggling peoples.

Cuba's successes are also successes for the entire socialist community. In its struggle and inspired creation, Cuba relies on the fraternal aid of the peoples of the socialist community countries and primarily on cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Cuban friendship has burgeoned in all spheres. It has taken deep root and has stood the test of time. Our people's friendship is based on the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism, on common ideals, and on loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism. This friendship is expressed in the work of the Soviet specialists working in Cuba, in the thousands of Cuban students studying various cities in our country, and in the constantly strengthening ties between Soviet working people and their Cuban brothers.

The Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association carry out vigorous work to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Cuban peoples.

The diverse links uniting the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba today are truly innumerable. These links are strengthening and developing thanks to the constant efforts of the two fraternal parties -- the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba.

The friendship of the peoples of the USSR and Cuba is a tremendous asset of ours. It is heartfelt, based on sincere mutual respect. Soviet people have been alongside the Cuban people in the days of their triumphs and during the hard days of their ordeals. They are also with their Cuban brothers today, now that the people of the island of freedom, with a sense of historical optimism, are celebrating their great and joyful holiday.

DEMICHEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN CUBA 5 JAN

LD050958 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Havana January 5 TASS -- A Soviet party and state delegation led by Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, arrived here on Wednesday at the invitation of the Cuban leadership. The delegation will attend the formal unveiling of a monument to Lenin in the Cuban capital.

The delegation includes Pyatras Grishkyavichus, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; Valentina Tereshkova, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Soviet Women's Committee; and Konstantin Katushev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union's ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

At Havana's Jose Parti Airport the delegation were welcomed by J. Almeida Bosque, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the State Council of the republic; A. Hart Davalos, a member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee and minister of culture of the republic; A. Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; and other officials.

CHILE CP STATEMENT CRITICIZES U.S. MISSILES

LD041143 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires January 4 TASS -- The Communist Party of Chile has issued a statement urging to resolutely oppose the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The statement circulated in the capital of Chile points out that the struggle for peace is a sacred duty of all the people of our planet.

American missiles in Western Europe pose a threat not only to socialist countries, but also to the population of the earth as a whole. The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states have done all they could to argue to NATO countries out of offering their territories for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles. The striving of the U.S. to get unilateral advantages aggravates the international situation and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

Chilean communists, together with all the peace-loving forces of the earth, demand that Washington give up its adventuristic policy which puts the whole world on a brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

BRIEFS

OIL DRILLS TO CUBA -- The Petrov machinery tools factory in Baku has exported three oil drills to Cuba, the island of freedom. Friendly relations have been established between the factory workers and the oil workers in Cuba. The machinery workers are fulfilling all the orders of the oil workers of the friendly country. A total of six oil drills will have been exported to Cuba by the end of this year. [Excerpt] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 5 Jan 84 GF]

IZVESTIYA CARRIES MORE SUPREME SOVIET SPEECHES

Railways Minister

PM041249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy N.S. Konarev (USSR minister of railways) of Gurdzhaani electoral okrug, Georgian SSR, at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies! At the current stage of socialist building and in the present complex international situation we are obliged to enhance labor discipline, organization, and responsibility in order to make our country's economy still stronger and absolutely invulnerable. Guided by these considerations, many railroad collectives have put forward counterproposals in the process of discussing the draft plan. Taking their wishes into account, on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet session the Ministry of Railways asked the Council of Ministers to increase the preliminary outlines for our freight turnover by 20 billion metric ton-km and balance-sheet profits of R100 million. These proposals were adopted and have already been incorporated in the draft plan indicators.

The accelerated introduction of progressive experience and of highly efficient technological models and the concrete use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress will be the decisive basis of our measures. In 1984 the use of superheavy trains weighing 10,000-15,000 metric tons will become a system, and high-speed and long passenger trains and new automated systems, including ones based on microprocessors, will enter into practice.

At the same time I would also like to say that railroad transport needs serious assistance both at the center and locally. A great deal of effort must be pooled to successfully resolve the problems which have accumulated in transportation. This is obvious.

Comrade deputies! It is necessary to speak not only of this. The Gosplan has plenty of cares, as they say. The possibility exists of significantly rectifying transport services for the national economy by means of a more zealous attitude toward the use of their facilities. Despite a certain improvement in the use of rolling stock in 1983, the losses which have occurred through the fault of freight recipients are very great. Every day 15,000-16,000 cars remain unloaded in stations and on spur tracks, and something like 12,000 cars stand idle waiting to be unloaded. If these losses could be reduced by just 50 percent, we could load an additional 300,000-400,000 metric tons of freight every day.

The annual plan for freight shipments was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Before the end of the year 65 million metric tons of diverse freight will have been dispatched over and above the plan. Compared with 1982, the dispatch of freight has increased by 125 million metric tons, and labor productivity will have increased 3.9 percent and freight turnover 4.0 percent.

We realize that we must not rest content with this.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers that railroad transport workers will do everything necessary to fulfill the 1984 shipments plan. (applause)

Latvia's Voss

PM041523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy A.E. Voss (first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee) of Proletarskiy electoral okrug, Latvian SSR, at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies! First of all, I would like to note the tremendous mobilizing impact which the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which ended yesterday, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech are having on the work of this session and on all aspects of our everyday life.

In our view, the submitted draft Plan and Budget ensure the sensible combination of statewide interests with the interests of the development of the union republics, which form the country's unified national economic complex.

As in the country as a whole, all sectors of the economy in our republic have taken an appreciable step forward in their development this year, and the majority of them are working at the level of, or in excess of, the 5-year plans. Yesterday the republic's industry fulfilled the annual plan for output sales and labor productivity growth. Various products worth R90 million will be sold over and above the plan. And the entire increase in the production volume has been secured just through higher labor productivity.

The republic's contribution to the country's Food Program has become more significant. The chief thing is that agricultural workers have managed to achieve the preferential fulfillment of plan targets.

For example, the annual plans for sales of milk and eggs to the state were fulfilled back in November. The fulfillment of the annual plan for meat sales to the state was completed ahead of schedule, by the day the CPSU Central Committee plenum opened.

We adopt for unswerving guidance and execution Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's proposal to achieve an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and to reduce prime production costs by an additional 0.5 percent.

Great significance in enhancing labor productivity and work efficiency is attached in the republic to targeted program planning. Its great advantages and extensive potential are obvious, particularly in overcoming departmental barriers, that is, where sectors are contiguous. Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines, we included 12 comprehensive targeted programs in the State Plan of the 11th 5-Year Plan. There was also an equal number of them in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Our comprehensive targeted programs are aimed at resolving vitally important tasks, such as substantially reducing manual, semiskilled, and heavy physical labor and expanding consumer goods production.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, and the USSR Supreme Soviet that Soviet Latvia's working people will do everything possible to further enhance economic efficiency and unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill the State Plan and targets. (applause)

Turkmenistan's Yazkuliyev

PM041247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy B. Yazkuliyev (chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium) of Tashauz electoral okrug, Turkmen SSR, at the 29 December morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed deputies! The documents of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just been held are a graphic new manifestation of profound concern for the socialist homeland's further flowering, for the Soviet people's happiness, and for the fate of peace on the planet.

The speech of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, produces a special impression.

Our republic's working people, like all Soviet people, express undivided support for the firm and consistent stand of the Communist Party and the Soviet state with regard to the militarist U.S. and NATO policy, unanimously approve the Soviet Union's countermeasures to ensure the country's security, and state their firm resolve to devote all their strength to the cause of strengthening the economic and defense might of our multinational state -- the bulwark of peace on earth.

The labor collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises fulfilled this year's targets for output sales 10 days ahead of schedule. The target for the growth rates of production volumes in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan has been fulfilled. Production of consumer goods has increased almost 25 percent in 3 years.

The republic's agricultural workers are working with great enthusiasm to fulfill the tasks of the Food Program. Having overcome this year's complex weather conditions, cotton growers fulfilled their plan and socialist pledges for procurements of raw cotton. The annual plans and targets for procurements of grain, vegetables, melons, silkworm cocoons, milk, eggs, and wool have been overfulfilled.

Comrade deputies! The dynamic development of Soviet Turkmenistan's economy is provided for in the country's unified national economic complex in 1984.

At the same time the assistance of union organs in resolving a number of questions is needed. The republic, for example, holds one of the leading places in the country in terms of natural gas stocks and the volume of extraction. The targets for increasing prospected gas stocks as a result of discovering new fields are being fulfilled stably. However, the provision of wellhead installations in gasfields and their commissioning are frequently not ensured in good time owing to the insufficient capacity of the Turkmenneftegazstroy Association's production base.

Another very urgent problem is associated with the development of the gas extraction industry. The high prognostic and industrial assessment of gas stocks on the republic's territory requires efficient use to be made of all the components contained in the gas, which are valuable raw materials for the chemical industry. This will also make it possible to make fuller use of our available labor resources. The republic asks the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministries of the Gas Industry and the Chemical Industry to examine and resolve positively the question of planning the Turkmen gas and chemical complex in 1984-1985 on the basis of ethane-containing gas deposits, providing for its construction to be started in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

I support the proposal to approve the country's draft Plan and Budget for 1984. Allow me to assure you that Soviet Turkmenistan's working people will mark the fourth year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with new labor successes. (applause)

Lithuania's Songayla

PM041703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 3

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy R.-Bi.I. Songaŷla (chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers) of Mazheykyay electoral okrug, Lithuanian SSR, at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! Soviet Lithuania's working people, like the entire Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state and express profound appreciation and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the proven Leninist Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov for their indefatigable concern for strengthening our state's economic and defense might and for the opportunity to live and work peacefully for the good and happiness of Soviet people.

Comrades! Our republic's working people are working persistently to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions and also the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the republic's national income increased 19 percent and appreciably exceeded the target outlined in the plan.

The plan for 1984 sets our republic's working people great tasks. They have to ensure further growth in industrial and agricultural production and implement an extensive construction program.

We are fully resolved to do everything in our power to fulfill the tasks set us on schedule and in full. At the same time we need concrete assistance from a number of union ministries and departments in realizing some of these tasks. This applies, above all, to improving the use of production capacities that have already been created. At present, for example, capacities for the production of polyvinyl acetate emulsion at the Ionava Azot Production Association, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, are being utilized at only 50-60 percent. Owing to incomplete supplies of polyethylene, capacities for the production of polymer pipes at the Vilnyus Polymer Products Plant of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry were loaded at only 72 percent last year, and their loading has dropped still further this year. Capacities for the production of equipment for livestock raising and feed production have been created in recent years in the Lithuanian Neris Production Association of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, but they are being utilized at less than 80 percent.

Of course, we realize, comrades, that there are objective difficulties in this matter, but we believe that, given due attention and assistance from union ministries, the situation regarding the use of enterprises' production potential can be substantially improved.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government attach exceptionally great significance to environmental protection. Major measures are being implemented in our republic to protect the Baltic from pollution in accordance with USSR Council of Ministers decisions. However, the rate of construction of purification installations is insufficient.

Comrade deputies! Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that the republic's working people will spare no effort, knowledge, or energy to implement the grand plans of communist building. (applause)

Kharkov's Mysnichenko

PM041515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 6

["Abridged" version of speech delived by Deputy V.P. Mysnichenko (Kharkov Obkom first secretary) of Kharkov-Ordzhonikidzevskiy electoral okrug, Kharkov Oblast at the 28 December afternoon session of the Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The materials of the December(1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, give a profound analysis of the state of affairs in the country's economy, define the immediate political and national economic tasks, and point out the ways and means of solving them.

We can note with great satisfaction today that the party's course adopted by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee toward improving production efficiency, the intensification of production, saving resources and resolutely strengthening state and labor discipline, and enhancing cadres' responsibility is already producing appreciable results.

The purposeful work being carried out in the oblast to implement the Food Program has enabled us to fulfill plans for the sale of grain to the state 2 years in succession despite adverse weather conditions. The annual plans for procurements of meat, milk, eggs, and vegetables are assured.

Comrades! The machine builders of Kharkov Oblast are making a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food a ' Energy Programs and other national economic tasks.

In increasing their contribution to the reequipping of agriculture, the tractor builders have created capacities for the production of T-150K high-power, wheeled tractors. The Kharkov Tractor Plant has already started producing tractors of this class. Preparations are underway for the production of diesel engines for "Don" combines.

We are worried, however, about the lack of a comprehensive approach to the development of enterprises on the part of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building: At many plants, especially those in outlying districts, capital investments in industrial construction outstrip the rate of housing and civil construction by 50-100 percent.

Comrades! In the next 2 years of the 5-year plan and beyond, the oblast is to see a considerable increase in the production of machinery and equipment for agriculture and transport and for the energy, metallurgical, coal, and other key industrial sectors. But the established and constantly developing production and scientific potential is concentrated mainly in the oblast center, in Kharkov, with its population of 1.5 million.

Despite past decisions to limit industrial construction in big cities, many machine-building ministries and departments are trying to get directive organs to treat their plants as exceptions and to adopt resolutions on further increasing their capacities. The exceptions have now essentially become the rule, and this, as is known, on top of the growing housing and municipal needs, places great constraints on the development of enterprises for service sectors. The solution of social questions in a city covering more than 300 square km is also complicated by the fact that reserves of vacant territory for housing construction are totally exhausted. Therefore, new housing is having to be built on valuable arable land, and this involves people living 30 km from their places of work and enormous sums being spent on communications.

We believe that the best way to solve the problem of building 10 million square meters of new housing is to remove the airport, which is situated virtually in the city center. So we are asking the Ministries of Civil Aviation and the Aviation Industry to speed up the solution of previously agreed questions concerning the removal of the airport in the 12th 5-Year Plan. At the same time, we are asking the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosplan to consider our propsoals on the long-term, comprehensive development of Kharkov through the year 2000.

Comrades! The draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget for 1984 that have been submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet accord fully with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the guidelines of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of further developing the country's economy and improving the people's well-being. Therefore we have every reason to approve these very important documents. (applause)

Sakhalin's Tretyakov

PM041248 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy P.I. Tretyakov (first secretary of Sakhalin CPSU Obkom) of South Sakhalin electoral okrug, Sakhalin Oblast, at the 29 December morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! Yesterday evening we all learned with tremendous joy of the nomination of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, the leader of our party and state, as a candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet by foremost collectives of Moscow City. But at this time, when the work day has only just begun here in the capital, at the other end of our great homeland -- in our Sakhalin Oblast -- having completed a strenuous labor watch, two of the best collectives -- the Korsakov seaport and the Komsomolets Sovkhoz -- have gathered together large election meetings and also named Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who is dear to us all, as their first candidate.

Comrade deputies! The drafts of the country's State Plan and Budget for 1984, which have been submitted for examination by this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, fully accord with the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress and have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum.

On the whole, the economy of Sakhalin Oblast has developed successfully during the period of the 5-year plan that has elapsed. We have achieved particularly appreciable results this year. The plan for sales of industrial output has been fulfilled ahead of schedule, and the increase in production will amount to no less than 7 percent.

The plans for sales of the chief types of livestock and plant produce to the state have been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

However, in assessing what has been achieved, we must point out self-critically that there are many serious shortcomings in our work. The obkom, soviet, and economic organs are taking the necessary measures to eliminate them.

At the same time there are a number of problems in the oblast whose resolution depends to a considerable extent on central planning and economic organs.

As is known, Sakhalin is the only oil and gas extraction base in the Far East. But the volumes of extractions are still relatively low. In our view, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Gas Industry are being slow to resolve many questions connected with accelerating the start of practical work on opening up the shelf.

One other problem: The fishing sector remains the oblast's leading sector in terms of production volumes. In recent years, however, this sector has been working with big interruptions and unrhythmically. At the height of the summer fishing season, when plenty of fish can be caught, the fishing boats, processing ships, and onshore enterprises are forced to stand idle for long periods owing to deficiencies of the transport fleet and the inadequate handling capacity of sea fishing ports.

Housing remains one of our most acute problems. Individual ministries -- above all, the Ministries of Coal Industry, Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, Fish Industry, and Railways -- fail to fulfill the set volumes of construction of housing and municipal projects and of the demolition of huts, of which we have approximately 400,000 square meters. We believe that the attitude toward these questions must finally be changed.

Comrades! Our people have to resolve creative tasks under complex foreign policy conditions. Sakhalin Oblast is on the border, and we really feel how international tension is growing in the Far East of the country.

This is why our oblast's working people, together with the entire Soviet people, unanimously approve and support Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statements as documents of exceptional importance defining specific party and government measures to counteract the imperial aspirations of Reagan's aggressive administration and his assistants -- politicians in the West and the East. I also support the proposal to adopt at this session a special resolution approving the statements of the head of our party and state. [applause]

Kirghizia's Usubaliyev

PM041644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy T.U. Usubaliyev (first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee) of Kyzyl-Kiyskiy electoral okrug, Kirghizia, at 28 December afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! In his programmatic speech at the just-ended Central Committee plenum, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- set before the party and the entire Soviet people key tasks for our country's further socioeconomic development and pointed to specific ways to fulfill them.

Communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizistan welcome the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum for undeviating guidance.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the targets for national income growth have been exceeded in the republic. Industry produced R170-million worth of output in excess of the plan, and more than three-fourths of the increase was obtained through higher labor productivity.

The production of agricultural products has also increased. The republic is making good the shortfall of 1982, which was the result of the very severe drought and water shortage.

Party organizations are fostering in working people a sense of high responsibility for the timely fulfillment of interrepublic deliveries, viewing this as a prime international duty. We have mounted competition here under the slogan "let deliveries to fraternal republics be on time and of excellent quality."

We assess the results achieved in the development of the national economy realistically and critically, especially as our targets are not completely fulfilled for a number of indicators. Labor productivity is growing slowly, primarily because scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience are still being poorly introduced into production.

Comrades! We deputies from the Kirghiz SSR approve the submitted draft Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the country for 1984.

At the same time there are questions whose resolution would make it possible to increase still more the republic's contribution to the development of the country's national economic complex. It is primarily a question of accelerating the assimilation of the Naryn River's hydropower resources.

It is planned to build on the Naryn River highly efficient hydroelectric power stations such as the Kambaratinskaya and Shamaldy-Sayskaya, with an overall capacity of 2.2 gigawatts. But the start of their construction is periodically deferred. We ask the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification to provide the necessary volume of capital investments in 1984 for the preparatory work.

On the basis of further deepening specialization of field cultivation, the republic would be able to increase tobacco production to 70,000 metric tons by next year and that of alfalfa seeds to 10,000-12,000 metric tons a year in the next few years. The examination of the proposals on these questions submitted by us to the relevant union organs is dragging on.

In conclusion, allow me, comrade deputies, to assure the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizistan, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, will do everything to ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. (applause)

AUCCTU Chairman

PM041524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 2

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy S.A. Shalayev, (chairman of the AUCCTU), deputy from the Inta electoral okrug, Komi ASSR, at 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The recent party Central Committee plenum and the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrated once again most graphically the party's determination to follow unswervingly the course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum toward enhancing the dynamism and organization in our society's further economic and social development and providing Soviet people with all the conditions for further peaceful labor.

The Soviet trade unions, which unite over 133 million people, and all our country's working people wholly and fully support the CPSU's clear and consistent domestic and foreign policy, a policy of peace and friendship among the peoples.

Discussing the indicators of the State Plan for next year and ways of implementing it, the trade union organizations are at the same time defining their own tasks, the forms of their participation in the fulfillment of the projected plans.

The tasks set by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum fill our work with specific new content -- that includes mobilizing the labor collectives to effect an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of output, to enhance the shift system for equipment, to achieve the planned labor-intensiveness, to observe unconditionally contract commitments for deliveries of output, to make the maximum use of the production and scientific and technical potential, and to implement measures connected with environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources.

The AUCCTU and the trade union's Central Committees and Councils see it as their task, under the party's leadership and in conjunction with the economic and soviet organs, to widely launch all-union socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the day of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the State Plan for next year and the 5-year plan as a whole and in eliminating as speedily as possible the shortcomings in the organization of competition noted in the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on the matter.

Of the whole complex of complicated tasks connected with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress the trade union organizations highlight in particular the problem of reducing the use of manual and heavy physical labor, particularly female labor, in such work. An integral statewide program is now being drafted for reducing manual labor through the year 2000. However, we cannot fail to note that the deadlines for preparing the methodological materials necessary for this are being dragged out, which is jeopardizing the timely drafting of measures for the 12th 5-Year Plan. We ask the USSR Gosplan and USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to step up the coordination of this important work.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet that the Soviet trade unions will make a substantial contribution to the successful fulfillment of this plan and to the struggle to preserve peace on earth. (applause)

SUPREME SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY DOCUMENT APPLAUDED

'Appeal for Common Sense'

LD042301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet state stresses that the only possible way in present circumstances to consolidate peace and security of the people is to recognize in practice the principle of equality and equal security and striving to achieve on its basis a mutually acceptable accord. What does this mean?

First, that the Soviet Union will not permit a violation of equality or a change in the military-strategic situation. As is known, in response to U.S. attempts to disrupt that equality by means of deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, our country, together with its friends in the Warsaw Pact, is taking practical steps and measures aimed at strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet Union and guaranteeing the security of our people and its allies. The USSR Supreme Soviet wholly supported and approved of these steps and measures.

Second, recognition in fact of the principles of equality and equal security means a readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to approach this equality at the lowest possible level.

Of particular importance at present is a limitation of nuclear armaments, and our country has put forward specific and honest proposals both on limiting strategic nuclear armaments and on reducing medium-range nuclear armaments. In the conditions of a sharp exacerbation of the world situation that have come about, caused by a growth in the militarism and aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, above all the United States, these proposals indeed retain their importance.

The decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet confirms that also at the present time our country favors concrete talks to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement and that only one thing is required for this: that the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the beginning of the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles.

The decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet has quite justifiably been appraised as an appeal for common sense and as an expression of our country's striving to guard mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. With this aim, our country's supreme organ of state authority also stressed the pressing need to achieve implementation of the proposals, that a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the upholding of peaceful relations be concluded between the Warsaw Pact states and the members of NATO, that all nuclear powers follow the example of the Soviet Union and undertake a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and that an arms race in space be averted. The Supreme Soviet decision lays down in a clear-cut fashion the main lines of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

'Noble Principles'

PM041453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Peoples' Will for Peace"]

[Text] On New Year's Eve the toast "Peace!" rang out with particular hope and force on every continent, and in hundreds of languages. It is a call which more than ever before unites a mankind which is yearning for a clear sky and a bright sun and the opportunity to live, work, and raise children.

On New Year's Eve everyone hopes for good news. And it came from Moscow's Kremlin, news instantaneously broadcast over the airwaves, transmitted by telex, and duplicated on newspaper presses. The USSR Supreme Soviet session, which had just finished, had adopted the resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet State's Foreign Policy."

Already the first responses have shown that the Soviet Union's course of maintaining and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation among states corresponds to the fundamental vital interests of all the peoples. "Confidence and optimism," "a warning to aggressors," "an appeal to parliaments," and "Moscow's goodwill" are how the major foreign mass media have commented on the USSR Supreme Soviet's decision.

The voice of Moscow, and this was noted universally, has sounded with the utmost opportuneness and weightiness. The increased militarism and aggressiveness of imperialist forces, above all that of the United States, has sharply exacerbated the world situation. The provocational logic of the Washington administration and the reactionary regimes cooperating with it is clearly discernible behind local international conflicts. The American military, ignoring the ignominious experience of the Vietnam war, is sowing death and destruction and flouting the sovereignty and independence of the peoples of other countries.

It is writing the shameful pages of contemporary American history with bayonets and bombs. Tiny Grenada, which had the misfortune to be America's neighbor, has been crushed. Distance, however, does not restrict Washington's claims on areas which are "vitally important" for the United States. In Lebanon the Americans, together with their strategic allies, the Israelis, are hammering ideas of "freedom, democracy, and human rights," as hypocritically interpreted by Washington, into the long-suffering population of that tormented country by means of shells fired from battleships and bombs dropped from aircraft. In Central America the gangs of hired killers who bring death and destruction to Nicaragua and El Salvador have become the exponents of its ideals, ideals which are rejected by the peoples. Threats against Cuba are increasing, and Pretoria's racist aggression against Angola and other African countries is being openly supported.

The European Continent, whose peoples have not known war for almost 4 decades now, has not been forgotten. The transatlantic Santa Claus prepared a Christmas present for it too. Here, in the land of Baden Wuertemberg in the FRG, first-strike weapons -- nine American Pershing II nuclear missiles -- were brought into combat readiness on the night of 31 December-1 January.

Behind all these and many other actions by the United States and its allies lies the desire to break the strategic equilibrium existing between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and achieve military superiority, in order to dictate to other peoples how their destiny should be ordered. Neither the UN Charter nor international law exist for the imperialists. They flagrantly and unceremoniously violate them and claim the right to hold sway over foreign lands, dispose of other countries' natural resources, and impose their will on the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The document adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet resolutely condemns imperialist interference in the affairs of independent states and peoples and the policy of aggression and brute force. This course is opposed by the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy unfailingly pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The USSR Supreme Soviet wholly approved the 28 September and 24 November 1983 statements by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which gave an in-depth and comprehensive appraisal of the reasons for the present complication of the international situation and precisely stated the Soviet Union's stances. The USSR Supreme Soviet has supported and approved the practical steps and measures taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to strengthen the Soviet Union's defense capability and ensure the security of the Soviet people and their allies.

The resolution convincingly shows again our people's love of peace and their steadfast determination to issue a grave warning to imperialist circles regarding the extremely dangerous consequences of their adventurist militarist policy. At the same time it is imbued with confidence in the triumph of reason over folly and contains a call at the very beginning the sparks fromwhich a world conflagration may develop.

The USSR Supreme Soviet backs up its appeal with a solemn statement that the Soviet Union will not infringe the security of any country, whether it be in the West or the East. It wishes to live in peace with all countries and to implement the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different sociopolitical systems. The Soviet state's supreme organ of power expresses its confidence that reason must and can safeguard mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

The parliamentarians and the peoples of all countries can and must make an important contribution to resolving this most pressing problem of today, it is to them that the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet people address themselves.

We can upon the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of the other NATO countries to avail themselves of every opportunity they have to ensure that these countries' government renounce the pursuit of a "position of strength" policy, which endangers the cause of peace, and attempts to achieve military superiority. The recognition in practice of the principle of equality and identical security and a desire to achieve mutually acceptable agreements based on it is the only feasible path toward strengthening peace and the peoples' security in present conditions, the resolution says.

Precisely so -- in practice... The socialist community countries' international policy is aimed at resolving all disputed issues through talks. The Soviet Union has many times now confirmed from the rostrum of the Great Kremlin palace its readiness for the kind of businesslike and honest talks on all topical questions of peace and the peoples' security which take account of other states' fruitful ideas. In its time the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "To the parliamentarians and the peoples of the world" evoked a great response from the world public. The new resolution of the Soviet state's supreme organ of power not only proclaims the noble principles of our foreign policy but also proposes a specific program of practical measures which could improve the international situation.

The resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet State's Foreign Policy" has been adopted at an important time for our people. The land of the soviets is proceeding toward the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. We have drawn up the results of the past year and have begun to work in terms of the targets of the new, the fourth year of the 5-year plan. To work in the way recommended by Yu.V. Andropov in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee (1983) Plenum: "...to make a good start and make up one's mind to further increase work intensity without making allowances for the difficulties, of which there are a considerable number ahead." To work so that life becomes better and the motherland more powerful.

The resolution says: "The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy will continue to be reliably buttressed by the selfless labor of the whole people, closely united around the CPSU. Thus it has been, is, and will continue to be. Our state's peace-loving foreign course represents the unbending will of all Soviet people.

SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO STORM-HIT FARM DESCRIBED

PM041639 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 21 December and 4 January carries on pages 12 and 10 respectively, under the rubric "Our Contemporary," two 3,000-word reports by its special correspondent Gennadiy Bocharov, both entitled "Drama in the Valley."

The reports describe the aftermath of a spherical lightning incident in Georgia on an unspecified data in the Alazan Valley. The 21 December report describes the effect the lightning had on a 24-strong team of agricultural workers and the efforts made to save them.

The 4 January report focuses on the damage done to the Kachretinskiy Sovkhoz vineyard by hail, flooding, and high winds, describes the salvage attempts, and tells of how the Gurdzhaani Raykom first secretary tried to contact the central leadership in Tbilisi. Bocharov continues:

"E.A. Shevardnadze telephoned the raykom early on the first night. He was told of the call from Gurdzhaani. Having heard the report, he said:

"'The first thing is the safety of people and their homes. The second -- the roads. The third -- communications. Let not a single farm remain cut off.... I'll be with you in the morning....'"

Having briefly described the night's events, the author writes:

"E.A. Shevardnadze and other republican leaders arrived in Gurdzhaani, toured the settlements and vineyards, and met with the peasants, workers, and inhabitants of the worst-hit villages.

"At one of the vineyards, or rather a former vineyard, a woman had gathered in the hem of her skirt the leaves and green shoots torn from the dead vine, nursing them like a child. Tears were running down her cheeks.

"What could one do to help?

"E.A. Shevardnadze said:

"'When you see what we have seen in the valley, you think: The human heart cannot take it, it will break.... But since it has not broken, it means that man is stronger and firmer than it may at times appear.'"

The remainder of the article describes how the aftermath of the calamity was overcome.

GRISHIN ATTENDS LIBRARY OPENING CEREMONY

LD302310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Excerpts] With the opening of the scientific library block. the construction of the humanities complex of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of Peoples University has been completed.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the opening ceremony.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS DETAILED

PM040953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent S. Bablumyan under the rubric "Sessions of the Union Republic Supreme Soviets": "Armenian SSR"]

[Text] A rountinesession of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet has been held. It heard and discussed reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1984 and the progress in the fulfillment of the plan in 1983, on the republic's State Budget for 1984, and the implementation of the budget for 1982.

Reports were delivered by G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and D.A. Dzhanoyan, minister of finances. The keynote speakers and other speakers -- T.A. Dilanyan, first secretary of the Bagramyanskiy Armenian Communist Party Raykom; K.G. Sarkisyan, weaver at the Leninakan May Uprising Cotton Production Association; Ma. Zurabyan, the republic's minister of local industry, and others -- noted that the republic's working people had welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet session noted that the republic's national income will increase 5.1 percent in 1984 and that in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan its increase will be 23.6 percent as against the 5-year plan's 22.9 percent. The absolute increase of R282 million in the volume of industrial production will be ensured mainly through the fuller utilization of capacities, retooling, and the modernization and expansion of existing enterprises. Machine building and the light and medical industires will develop at preferential rates. The production of consumer goods will increase 2.6 percent over the year and the production of these goods per ruble of the wages fund for the republic as a whole will be R1.9.

The deputies voiced a number of criticisms of the republican ministries and departments. It was said that shortcomings are still being eliminated only slowly in capital construction, standard deadlines and estimated costs are not being adhered to at projects under installation, and the volume of uncompleted construction is still too great. A number of industrial ministries, associations, and enterprises are failing to fulfill labor productivity growth targets. The deputies noted that the growth of agricultural production, particularly in livestock raising, is being held up by the inadequate introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience into production.

Corresponding laws and resolutions were adopted on the questions of the republic's plan and budget and the decrees of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium were approved.

RECALL OF DEPUTY TO LOCAL SOVIET DESCRIBED

LD042152 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 4 Jan 84

[From "The Soviet Way of Life" program presented by Lydia Kedrova]

[Text] What we shall tell you now actually goes beyond the bounds of our understanding of the Soviet way of life, but it can happen that a deputy to a local soviet, or council, having forfeited the trust of his constituents, can be recalled before his term of office expires. This is guaranteed by the national Constitution. In this case it is about the former deputy to a local council in Namangan, Uzbekistan.

Here is the story: When (Shafkad Abdullayev) was elected to the local council in 1982 his constituents gave him some assignments, like helping to build a kindergarten for the children of workers of the house-building complex, and organizing work in improving conditions in a new residential area, and he promised to see that everything in a new residential area, and he promised to see that everything would be done. To do that a deputy has all the possibilities and rights. He can check the work of all enterprises and organizations in his constituency, and he has access to all materials and documents. Should a deputy discover some violations, he can demand punishment for the offenders. He can start an enquiry, and those responsible will have to answer at an open session of the council. In the case we are talking about, (Stafkad Abdullayev) should have tried to find out why the house-building complex was delaying with the construction of the kindergarten, and why the communal services tended to disregard their duties in the new developments.

Yet (Shafkad Abdullayev) did nothing of the kind. Hence the just demands voiced during one of his reports. A deputy is duty-bound by the Constitution to report back on his work and on the work of the council to his constituents and the regular reports should not be the only means of communication between a deputy and those who elected him. He must have visitors hours, not less than twice a month. It is then that anyone can speak to his deputy, voice his requests, complaints, suggestions, or remarks, which can be either personal or public. Time and again, (Shafkad Abdullayev) would be late for his visitors hours, or he would transfer them to a later date, thus not living up to his duty as a deputy. And this resulted in the Executive Committee of the council announcing an open reelection on their constituents' demand.

It took place in the club of the house-building complex which had suggested his candidacy for deputy. When the vote was taken, the majority of those present demanded that he be deprived of his seat on the council, and that was what was done. Now, mind you, such cases are not that frequent, since almost all the deputies do live up to expectations and the people recommend candidates who they know well and respect. But should they fail, they know what the outcome can be.

BUKHARA OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD041451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] A plenum of the Bukhara Obkom was held today. It examined organizational matters. The plenum released Comrade Karimov from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade (Dzhabarov) has been elected first secretary of the Bukhara Obkom. He has been working as second secretary of the Navoi Obkom.

NEW KIRGHIZ PETROLEUM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN NAMED

WA041111 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 2 December on page 1 carries a 40-word ukase in which the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium names A.A. Iordan as chairman of the Kirghiz State Committee on Petroleum Products.

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND KRASNAYA ZVEZDA GALA

PM050939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Is 60 Years Old"]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, central organ of the USSR Ministry of Defense, was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 3 January. Troops commanders, party, soviet, and public figures, representatives of the press, radio, television, and the capital's working people, and soldiers from the Moscow garrison came to congratulate the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA staff.

The festive meeting's presidium included Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; A.N. Sosnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, Colonel General S.A. Bobylev, and Colonel General of the Aviation L.L. Batekhin, members of the Military Council and chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces; chief editors of central newspapers and of literary-artistic and military journals; veterans of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War; leaders of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial Board and Publishing House; former chief editors of the newspaper.

The festive meeting was opened by Lieutenant General N.I. Makeyev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's chief editor. The meeting participants elected with enormous enthusiasm an honorary presidium of the festive meeting consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov read a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which made a high assessment of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's services and emphasized that this assessment imposes great obligations on the newspaper's workers. Lt Gen N.I. Makeyev, chief editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, expressed cordial thanks for the high assessment of the military journalists' labor. He gave assurances that the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA collective, loyal to the Leninist traditions of the Soviet press, will continue to give active help to Army and Navy commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations in educating the troops in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, high conscientiousness, discipline, organization, vigilance, and constant combat readiness, and in mobilizing the motherland's defenders for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on defense questions.

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA collective was congratulated on the 60th anniversary by Rear Admiral T.A. Gaydar, editor of PRAVDA's military desk; IZVESTIYA chief editor L.N. Tokunov; I.A. Zubkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Writers Union Board; Lenin Prize Winner writer Ye.A. Isayev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; Colonel General (retired) I.A. Kuzovkov, deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; and Hero of Socialist Labor V.V. Klyuyev, leader of a team of steelworkers at the Serp I Molot Plant. The participants in the meeting unanimously approved a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Yu.U. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

In conclusion a gala concert was given by the Twice Red Banner A.V. Aleksandrov Soviet Army Academy song and dance ensemble.